

FERRIS

ANNUAL CATALOG

PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS



YOU CAN MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH
FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICAN LEGHORN

Winners Everywhere
AT THE 1926 EGG
CONTESTS

Vineland, N.J.
RECORD 241

Maryland
RECORD 264

New York
RECORD 243

S. Carolina
RECORD 286

Delaware
RECORD 230

Bergen County
N.J.
RECORD 224

Oklahoma
RECORD 269

Kansas City, Mo.
RECORD 300

Storrs, Conn.
RECORD 236

Alabama
RECORD 249

Michigan
RECORD 270

Hankakee, Ill.
RECORD 235

Yonk, Ill.
RECORD 268

Mountain Grove, Mo.
RECORD 285

Texas
RECORD 278

Santa Cruz,
Calif.
RECORD 262

Petaluma,
Calif.
RECORD 240

Colorado
RECORD 217

Iowa
RECORD 228

Utah
RECORD 213

Arkansas
RECORD 236

Pomona, Calif.
RECORD 236

Washington
RECORD 252



Through this Catalog and the Monthly Bulletin I endeavor to make everything as clear as possible regarding the quality of FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS. It is impossible, though, to tell the whole story and, in order to get a correct idea you must see them for yourself. Visit our farms at Grand Rapids, if possible, and let us show you the careful attention given to all the birds. I want to show you the trap-nested layers that have made Ferris Leghorns such perfect egg machines; the winners at the largest production shows and egg contests in America, their close approach to standard requirements, and their ability to reproduce these good points year after year. I want you to see how healthy and vigorous they are and how necessary to your success.

The 190 acre Plainfield Avenue Farm where the trapnesting and pedigree breeding is done, is located on the Plainfield Road (M13) about six miles in a northeasterly direction from the center of town. It is necessary to go by auto as there is no street car service within three miles of the farm.

The Union Avenue Farm, 30 acres located at 900 Union Avenue, N. E., is the original farm where we have been breeding Ferris White Leghorns for nearly twenty-seven years. Our offices and shipping room is located on this farm which is less than two miles from the Union station.

When you are in the vicinity of our farms I want you to call, but meanwhile you can order with the assurance that everything is exactly as described, that you will get a square deal and will be perfectly satisfied with as good White Leghorns as have ever been produced.

That I have succeeded in building a real heavy laying strain is proved more by the experiences of customers than by anything I can say here. Make inquiries anywhere and you will find that Ferris Leghorns are known as great layers. They have made good in every state and in many foreign countries; they will make good for you under any test you wish to give them.

If there are any points I have not explained to your entire satisfaction, write me and I will explain at greater length and answer any question you care to ask. I want you to feel free to write me at any time. If you want my advice on feeding, housing, or any problem that bothers you, it is yours for the asking. My success depends on your success, and every employee on the FERRIS FARMS is working for your best interests and will do everything possible to see that you are profitably and permanently established with the stock best suited to your needs.

GEORGE B. FERRIS

FERRIS EGG BRED

WHY
Ferris Chicks
ARE SO PROFITABLE

LATEST PRICE LIST
Ferris Heavy Laying Strain
ALL CHICKS SIRED BY 200 TO
259 EGG PEDIGREED MALES

In comparing Ferris chicks with others you will observe that all our Heavy Laying Strain chicks are sired by 200 to 259 egg males and the Best Egg Strain are sired by 260 to 293 egg males.

Most chicks offered at lower prices are sired by males without any records back of them or are so far removed from the actual hen with the trap-nest record that little of the egg breeding will be apparent in the chicks.

For instance a hatchery may buy a breeding pen with actual records, or more often out of birds with actual records. The cockerels hatched from this pen will then be mated with a selected flock of untrapnested hens, and from this mating the cockerels are produced to head the flocks from which chicks are sold.

When you buy a Ferris chick directly from Ferris, you get a chick that is sired by a pedigreed male whose mother laid 200 to 259 eggs or 260 to 293 eggs, and many of these records were made in the egg contests where the records are official.

You can always be sure of heavy egg production when your flock has breeding like this behind it.

March and April Prices

25 Chicks.....	\$ 8.00	25 to 39, each.....	32 c
50 Chicks.....	13.50	40 to 74, each.....	27 c
100 Chicks.....	25.00	75 to 249, each.....	25 c
300 Chicks.....	72.00	150 to 399, each.....	24 c
500 Chicks.....	115.00	400 to 799, each.....	23 c
1000 Chicks.....	225.00	800 or more, each.....	22½c

May and June Prices

Heavy Laying Strain	Shipment Week of May 2	Shipment Week of May 9	Shipment Week of May 16	Shipment Week of May 23	Shipment Week of May 30	Shipment June 6 to 30
25 Chicks	\$ 7.75	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.00
50 Chicks	13.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	10.50	9.50
100 Chicks	24.00	23.00	22.00	21.00	19.00	17.00
300 Chicks	69.00	66.00	63.00	60.00	54.00	48.00
500 Chicks	110.00	105.00	100.00	95.00	85.00	75.00
1000 Chicks	215.00	205.00	195.00	185.00	165.00	145.00

Additional chicks at the 1,000 rate.

Remember we ship prepaid at above prices, send them C. O. D. and guarantee safe arrival.

The shipping season is from March 1st to June 30 and we can make prompt shipment whether you order 25 or 5,000 or more.

We do not hatch before March 1st as the weather is usually too cold to ship safely. Summer chicks as a rule do not give good results so our last hatch of the season will be June 30th.

Select any Shipping Date Here.

MARCH—1927

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL—1927

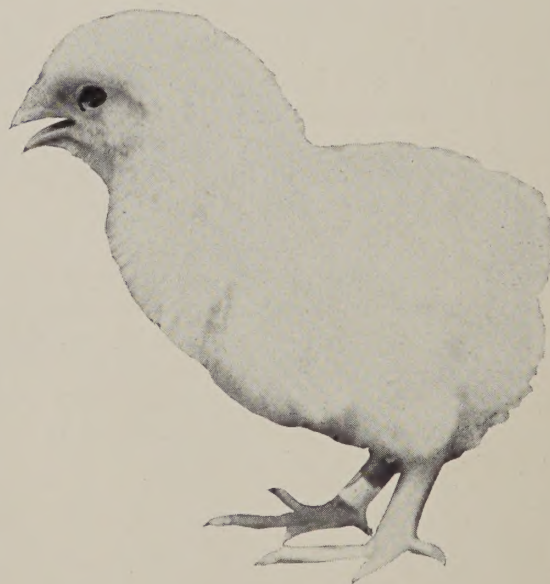
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY—1927

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE—1927

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



DAY OLD CHICKS

LATEST PRICE LIST
Ferris Best Egg Strain
 ALL CHICKS SIRED BY 260 TO
 293 EGG PEDIGREED MALES

Safe
Arrival
 GUARANTEED

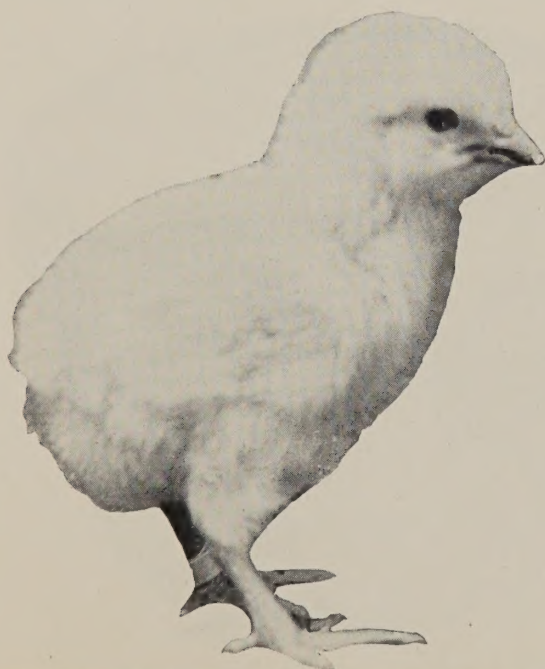
March and April Prices

25 Chicks.....	\$ 15.00	25 to 39, each.....	60c
50 Chicks.....	26.00	40 to 74, each.....	52c
100 Chicks.....	48.00	75 to 249, each.....	48c
300 Chicks.....	138.00	250 to 399, each.....	46c
500 Chicks.....	220.00	400 to 799, each.....	44c
1000 Chicks.....	420.00	800 or more	42c

May and June Prices

Best Egg Strain	Shipment Week of May 2	Shipment Week of May 9	Shipment Week of May 16	Shipment Week of May 23	Shipment Week of May 30	Shipment June 6 to 30
25 Chicks	\$ 14.50	\$ 14.00	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 11.00
50 Chicks	25.00	24.00	23.00	22.00	20.00	18.00
100 Chicks	46.00	44.00	42.00	40.00	36.00	32.00
300 Chicks	132.00	126.00	120.00	114.00	102.00	90.00
500 Chicks	210.00	200.00	190.00	180.00	160.00	140.00
1000 Chicks	400.00	380.00	360.00	340.00	300.00	260.00

When you buy the grade described here you are getting from the best layers we have ever produced. It has required more than twenty-six years of very careful handling to get them up to their present high records. For the same feed, same house room and same care you can be getting the extra production of this strain for a slight additional cost.



1. Safe arrival is guaranteed to any state east of the Rockies.

2. We will ship C. O. D. anywhere if you can send an advance payment of one cent per chick.

3. We prepay all charges at prices quoted in this catalog.

To secure the benefit of this guarantee the chicks should be examined in the presence of the express agent or mail carrier as soon as possible after arrival. We cannot make any adjustment unless they are accepted promptly. Have him state the number dead or in bad condition. Send us the statement and we will replace all that were dead or in bad condition, and if you would rather try stock or eggs next time, we will credit you with the amount you paid for these chicks.

If loss is less than 25 credit slip will be issued as we cannot ship less than 25 with safety.

Our loss in shipping has averaged less than 2 per cent during the past several years, and our customers have had good success raising the chicks, which proves that the stock is hardy and vigorous and that the chicks have not been injured in the least by shipping.

QUICK SHIPMENT

Our capacity is large enough so that it is seldom necessary to delay any orders—you can be sure that you will receive your chicks when you want them.

ONE CENT PER CHICK BOOKS ORDER— BALANCE C. O. D.

I don't want your money until you get the chicks right on time and in splendid condition. I will be glad to ship them to you C. O. D. Send only \$1.00 per 100 chicks with your order and pay the balance after you see the chicks.

Use This ORDER BLANK

Geo. B. Ferris, Date.....
 Grand Rapids, Mich.

Please ship by parcel post C. O. D. chicks as listed below. I am to have full benefit of your guarantee as stated above. I am enclosing \$..... to apply on this order.

No. Wanted	Kind	Price	Date Wanted
	Heavy Laying Chicks		
	Best Egg Chicks		

Name City

Street or R. F. D. State

HATCHING EGGS

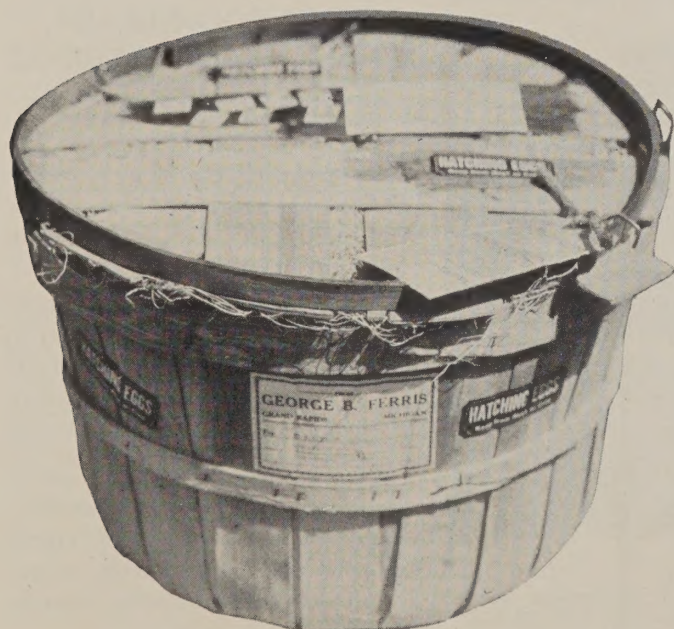
Heavy Laying Strain
FROM FLOCKS HEADED
BY PEDIGREED MALES
FROM SIRES AND DAMS
WITH RECORDS OF
200 TO 259 EGGS.

*This
Guarantee
PROTECTS YOU*

15 Heavy Laying Strain Eggs.....	\$ 3.50
50 Heavy Laying Strain Eggs.....	8.00
100 Heavy Laying Strain Eggs.....	15.00
300 Heavy Laying Strain Eggs.....	43.50
500 Heavy Laying Strain Eggs.....	70.00
1000 Heavy Laying Strain Eggs.....	135.00

Remember we ship prepaid at above prices, guarantee safe arrival and 95 per cent fertility.

The Ferris strain is noted for the size and color of eggs and you can be sure of big white eggs. They are carefully packed as illustrated below.



1. Safe arrival is guaranteed anywhere in the United States or Canada.

2. We guarantee 95 per cent fertility. Test the eggs after they have been incubated not over one week and report results, stating when you want the infertile eggs replaced. All replacements are sent express collect. If you prefer, we will issue a credit slip which you can apply on future orders.

3. We will ship C. O. D. if you send an advance payment of one cent per egg to guarantee acceptance.

4. We prepay all shipping charges at prices quoted.

Our guarantee on eggs is as fair as our guarantee on stock. We endeavor to protect our customers and want you to be perfectly satisfied. When you do not get satisfactory results, tell us and we will do everything possible to make it right.

We will book your order upon receipt of one cent per egg and you need not pay the balance until the eggs are wanted. If you wish us to send them C. O. D. for the balance we will be glad to do so. Small orders usually go best by parcel post and large orders by express.

We prepay charges on all shipments anywhere in the United States or Canada at the prices quoted. Replacements of infertile eggs are sent express collect.

We guarantee safe arrival. Credit in full will be allowed for any eggs that are broken on the road. We pack them very carefully so there is slight danger of any being broken.

Eggs should be incubated as soon as you receive them, and we cannot be responsible for results if they are kept longer than three days.



FERRIS EGG BRED

*Easy
to Raise*

One of the most satisfactory ways to start with Ferris White Leghorns is to buy a pen of eight weeks old stock. At this age the pullets weigh nearly three-quarters of a pound and the cockerels nearly one pound. The pullets can easily be distinguished from the cockerels, and the trouble and loss that sometimes occurs in hatching and raising chicks is avoided, for at this age the birds are ready to go on the roosts, no longer require such close attention and are practically out of danger if given proper feed, a good coop and reasonably good care.



Best Egg Strain
SIRED BY PEDIGREED MALES
OUT OF HENS WITH TRAPNEST
RECORDS OF 260 TO 293 EGGS.

12 Best Strain Pullets	\$ 40.20
25 Best Strain Pullets	78.75
50 Best Strain Pullets	150.00
100 Best Strain Pullets	275.00
5 to 14 pullets, each	\$3.35
15 to 35 pullets, each	3.15
36 to 65 pullets, each	3.00
66 to 99 pullets, each	2.85
100 or more pullets, each	2.75

We can ship safely anywhere in the United States or Canada, as the birds will stand a week's journey without harm. We replace free any that are dead or in bad condition on arrival at destination.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY

Orders for future shipment will be booked on payment of 10 per cent of the amount of the order. It is best to place your order as far in advance as possible as orders are filled in rotation and we are not always able to ship promptly on short notice. We hatch thousands every month from March 1 to June 30, so we can furnish them any time from May 1 to August 31.



SHIPPING EIGHT WEEK OLD STOCK

This photograph shows one of the shipments of eight week old pullets that go forward from our farms every week during the season from May 1 to August 31. Note the light weight coops in which we ship to save express charges.

BEST EGG STRAIN 8-WEEK OLD COCKERELS

Sired by 260-293 Egg Males

Many of our customers get their breeding males at 8 weeks of age as prices are very low and we can always make a splendid selection.

1 Cockerel	\$3.75
2 to 4 Cockerels, each.....	3.50
5 to 9 Cockerels, each.....	3.25
10 to 24 Cockerels, each.....	3.10
25 or more Cockerels, each	3.00

We can select unrelated cockerels that will mate splendidly with the pullets quoted above or with the heavy laying strain pullets quoted on the next page.

8 WEEK PULLETS

Heavy Laying Strain Sired by Pedigreed Males Out of Hens with Trapnest Records of 200 to 259 Eggs

Shipped Safely Anywhere

12 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	\$ 24.00
25 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	45.00
50 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	80.00
100 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	145.00
300 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	425.00
500 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	700.00
1000 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets.....	1350.00
5 to 14 pullets, each	\$2.00
15 to 36 pullets, each	1.80
36 to 65 pullets, each	1.60
66 to 99 pullets, each	1.50
100 to 250 pullets, each	1.45

Twenty-seven years of constant improvement are responsible for remarkable profits being made by thousands of customers in every state. Ferris White Leghorn pullets have so many generations of heavy egg producers back of them that you can depend on getting lots of eggs every month in the year. We breed them to lay big, white eggs that bring top prices. "Mr. Ferris was the first poultryman," writes the Inland Poultry Journal, "to sell eight-week-old pullets."

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN 8-WEEK OLD COCKERELS

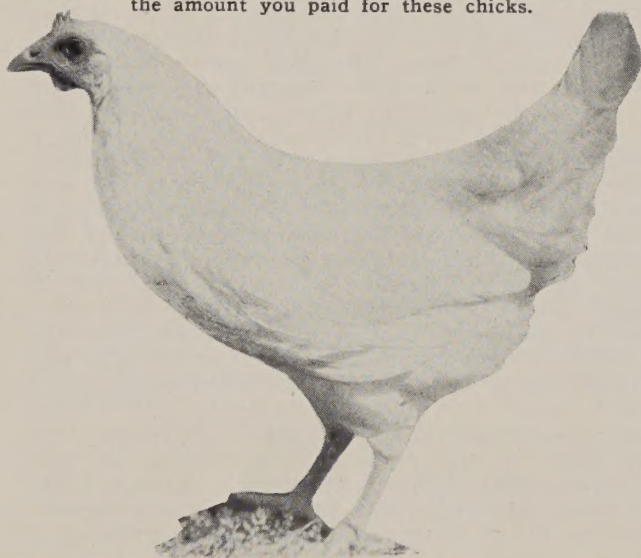
Sired by 200-259 Egg Males

Instead of buying your breeding males in the fall or winter you should buy them at this age and raise them. Note the following very reasonable prices:

1 Cockerel	\$2.35
2 to 4 Cockerels, each.....	2.00
5 to 9 Cockerels, each.....	1.85
10 to 24 Cockerels, each.....	1.75
25 or more Cockerels, each.....	1.60
50 or more Cockerels, each.....	1.50

Remember that all of these cockerels as well as the pullets are sired by pedigreed males directly out of hens with trap nest records above 200 eggs.

1. Safe arrival is guaranteed to any part of the United States or Canada. We will replace free of charge any that are in bad condition on arrival.
2. We will ship C. O. D. anywhere in the United States or Canada, if you send an advance payment of 10 per cent.
3. All shipments are sent by express, collect, in light weight coops.
To secure the benefit of this guarantee the stock should be examined in the presence of the express agent as soon as possible after arrival. We cannot make any adjustments unless they are accepted promptly. If any are dead, have him state on the express receipt the number dead or in bad condition. Send us the express receipt and we will replace all that were dead or in bad condition, and if you would rather try stock or eggs next time, we will credit you with the amount you paid for these chicks.



Write Your Order Here.

Geo. B. Ferris
Grand Rapids, Mich. Date.....

Mr. Ferris: Please ship by Express, C. O. D., eight-week old pullets as listed below. I am to have full benefit

of your guarantee. I am enclosing \$..... to apply on this order.

No. Wanted	Kind	Price	Date Wanted
	Heavy Laying Pullets		
	Best Egg Pullets		

Name City

Street or R. F. D. State

LAYING

*Buy
From this Contest
Winning Strain*

Heavy Laying Strain
FROM TRAPNESTED
PEDIGREED ANCESTRY
GREAT WINTER LAYERS

Ferris Leghorns have demonstrated their superiority for many years, starting in a great many years ago with the Poultry shows and continuing right down through both poultry shows and egg laying contests. With the advent of the Production Poultry Show, Ferris Leghorns have there demonstrated their superiority by consistently winning sweepstake prizes at some of the larger shows in the country. The records at the Egg Laying Contests are something that may be pointed to, year after year, as one of the most convincing bits of evidence that may be found anywhere. Many readers have doubtless noticed that suddenly there may appear a breeder which nobody has ever heard of before who burst into a contest and wins it. Probably the public will never hear of that individual again insofar as making any permanent records are concerned. It should be gathered from this statement that there are not many creditable breeders with a small volume of business that are, nevertheless, producing some of the very best birds that are bred today. The point that is made, however, is that year after year, Ferris Leghorns at the National Egg Laying Contests have demonstrated their ability to produce a creditable number of eggs. Their record is not like a "flash in a pan," but it continues each year, demonstrating the quality behind this stock. A high average egg production is the need of the poultryman today much more than one or two birds with a phenomenal record. It is with pride, therefore, that we point to the public demonstrations of this strain, feeling that we can justly claim a strain of birds that will, under even most exacting conditions, prove to be of profit to their owner.

4 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets, price.....	\$ 18.00
8 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets, price.....	35.20
12 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets, price.....	52.80
25 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets, price.....	107.50
50 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets, price.....	210.00
100 Heavy Laying Strain Pullets, price.....	400.00

We will ship any number you wish at the following prices:

2 to 5 Pullets, each	\$4.50
6 to 14 Pullets, each	4.40
15 to 30 Pullets, each	4.30
31 to 60 Pullets, each	4.20
61 to 99 Pullets, each	4.10
100 or more Pullets, each	4.00

Where heavy egg production in large flocks is the principal object, the pullets described on this page will give satisfaction, as they will soon lay enough eggs to pay for themselves and you can afford to buy them just for the market eggs they will lay. The extra eggs they lay will more than pay their cost over common utility hens. They will also make good breeders.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

Geo. B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich. Date.....

Mr. Ferris: Please ship by Express, C. O. D. Laying Pullets as listed. I am to have full benefit of your guarantee. I am enclosing \$..... to apply on this order.

No. Wanted	Kind	Price	Date Wanted
	Heavy Laying Pullets		
	Best Egg Pullets		

Name City

Street or R. F. D. State

FOR COCKERELS TO MATE
WITH THESE PULLETS SEE
PAGES 12 AND 13

We can furnish unrelated cockerels to mate with the above pullets or any other stock you have bought from us. We take great care to correctly mate all breeding pens purchased from us so that you will secure the best possible results.

PULLETS

Best Egg Strain
THE CREAM OF OUR 27
YEARS OF BREEDING FOR
HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

*We
Ship on
Approval*

4 Best Egg Strain Pullets, price.....	\$ 32.00
8 Best Egg Strain Pullets, price.....	60.00
12 Best Egg Strain Pullets, price.....	90.00
25 Best Egg Strain Pullets, price.....	175.00
50 Best Egg Strain Pullets, price.....	325.00
100 Best Egg Strain Pullets, price.....	600.00

Order any number you wish at the following rates:

1 to 5 Pullets, each	\$8.00
6 to 14 Pullets, each	7.50
15 to 30 Pullets, each	7.00
31 to 60 Pullets, each	6.50
61 to 99 Pullets, each	6.25
100 or more Pullets, each	6.00

We select these birds with great care, no faults that will affect their laying qualities or their breeding value being permitted to the slightest extent. They will produce more eggs than stock that is not bred from a high record strain and will not only lay eggs all winter when stock that is not bred to lay will be giving no return, but will produce good layers year after year, because their laying qualities have been constantly improved for many generations.

The guarantee under which we sell mature stock is the most liberal selling plan that can be devised. Here are the points that will give you absolute protection.

You can return all or part of any shipment within three days after arrival at my expense and get your money back by return mail.

We will ship C. O. D. anywhere in the United States if you will send an advance payment of 10 per cent, merely as evidence of good faith. We have asked this 10 per cent payment, as otherwise some people would ask us to ship stock they did not intend to buy.

Stock is shipped express collect and safe arrival is always guaranteed. We ship all over the world. If any birds are dead or in poor condition on arrival or unsatisfactory for any reason advise me within three days and I will replace them later if you wish.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

You have three days in which to decide whether you want the birds. If they are not fully satisfactory—better than the same amount of money will buy elsewhere—send them back within three days at our expense. Your money will be refunded by return mail. If only part of the birds you order are unsatisfactory you can keep those that are satisfactory and return the others. Please remember that the birds must be returned within three days after arrival if you wish money refunded.

C. O. D.—FREE EXAMINATION

If you want to see the birds before paying for them send us enough money to guarantee express charges one way and we will ship them C. O. D. with privilege of examination.



BREEDING AND

*Get the
Results of 27 Years
Breeding for Eggs*

The proper mating of Single Comb White Leghorns is the foundation of our success. Twenty-seven years of real breeding experience and the pedigrees and the breeding records that are in our files, enables us to mate any flock of Ferris Leghorns so that every good point will be brought out, and the maximum egg yield assured.

This special breeding service we are in position to offer to a greater degree than any other large breeder and have given particular attention to the pedigrees of our stock. Constant effort is made, by trapnest and every known method of selection, to the end that every year shall witness a consistent, steady improvement in the quality of all our stock. We spend thousands of dollars every year for this special work, but the experience of customers, who have purchased in recent years, is that results from this special breeding show up every day when the eggs are gathered.

We want our customers to take full advantage of our experience and records. When we breed a better bird than we had a year or two ago, we want you to get this improved blood into your flock as soon as we can spare the birds.

Heavy Laying Strain SELECTED YEARLING HENS FROM GENERATIONS OF HEAVY PRODUCERS

2 to 5 Hens, each	\$4.50
6 to 14 Hens, each	4.40
15 to 30 Hens, each	4.30
31 to 60 Hens, each	4.20
61 to 99 Hens, each	4.10
100 or more Hens, each	4.00

Here are the prices figured out for pens of various sizes:

4 Heavy Laying Strain Hens, price.....	\$ 18.00
8 Heavy Laying Strain Hens, price.....	35.20
12 Heavy Laying Strain Hens, price.....	52.80
25 Heavy Laying Strain Hens, price.....	107.50
50 Heavy Laying Strain Hens, price.....	210.00
100 Heavy Laying Strain Hens, price.....	400.00

We can furnish any number you wish and if you need more than 100 we can supply you promptly no matter how large your order. Our heavy laying strain hens are carefully culled and have the egg breeding you need for good winter production and satisfactory breeding results.



LAYING HENS

Best Egg Strain
YEARLING HENS
FROM OUR CHOICEST
BREEDING FLOCKS

Satisfaction
or Money Back-
Read this Guarantee

1 to 5 Hens, each	\$8.00
6 to 14 Hens, each	7.50
15 to 30 Hens, each	7.00
31 to 60 Hens, each.....	6.50
61 to 99 Hens, each	6.25
100 or more Hens, each	6.00

Most orders are for pens of the following sizes:

4 Best Egg Strain Hens, price.....	\$ 32.00
8 Best Egg Strain Hens, price.....	60.00
12 Best Egg Strain Hens, price.....	90.00
25 Best Egg Strain Hens, price.....	175.00
50 Best Egg Strain Hens, price.....	325.00
100 Best Egg Strain Hens, price.....	600.00

When you buy foundation stock from the grade described here you are getting stock from the best layers we have ever produced. It has required more than twenty-six years of very careful handling to get them up to their present high records. For the same feed, same house room and same care you can be getting the extra production of this strain for a slight additional cost.

For Cockerels to mate with the above Hens see pages 12 and 13.

SPECIAL SUMMER AND FALL PRICES

Every year during the summer and early fall we sell hens and cockerels at great reductions from our regular winter and spring prices as quoted in this catalog. If you intend ordering any time from June to October, write for special summer prices.

You have three days in which to decide whether you want the birds. If they are not fully satisfactory—better than the same amount of money will buy elsewhere—send them back within three days at our expense. Your money will be refunded by return mail. If only part of the birds you order are unsatisfactory you can keep those that are satisfactory and return the others.

C. O. D.—FREE EXAMINATION

If you want to see the birds before paying for them send us enough money to guarantee express charges one way and we will ship them C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

I PERSONALLY GUARANTEE

That your order will be filled to your complete satisfaction. I have secured the services of the most careful and competent men I can find to do the actual work of filling your order, and I see that every order is carefully inspected before it leaves the farm, to make absolutely sure that everything is exactly right. My responsibility does not end when your order is shipped. I want you to take full advantage of the guarantee. Write me any time you need information on any poultry subject. I always have time to give every customer the benefit of my 27 years' experience with poultry.

Clip This ORDER BLANK

Geo. B. Ferris,
 Grand Rapids, Mich. Date.....

Mr. Ferris: Please ship by Express, Yearling Hens as listed below, at the prices quoted above. I am to have full benefit of your guarantee. I am enclosing \$..... to apply on this order.

No Wanted	Kind	Price	Date Wanted
	Heavy Laying Strain Hens		
	Best Egg Strain Hens		

Name City
 Street or R. F. D..... State

FERRIS EGG BRED

The
Best Males
MONEY CAN BUY

We can recommend, for commercial purposes, the purchase of males birds from our Best Egg Strain to mate with females from our Heavy Laying Strain, as a means of increasing the average egg production of a flock. Even males from our Heavy Laying Strain are so much better than the ordinary Leghorns that can be purchased that their use will bring remarkable results. However, when that flock has been built up to a point where it is practically all our Heavy Laying Strain caliber, it would then be well to consider using a male of our Best Egg Strain to further increase the productive ability of this flock. Inasmuch as the male represents one-half of the flock when it comes to breeding and such a relatively small number of them is necessary as compared to the flock of hens, it does not pay to be too economical when purchasing additional blood in this manner.

To be sure you are getting pure bred Ferris Leghorns with our best breeding back of them, you should buy direct from headquarters. Some of our customers have good stock to spare sometimes and we are glad to recommend it, but many of the Ferris strain birds offered by other breeders are not the kind we would care to send out ourselves.

Constant work is necessary to advance the quality as we are doing yearly. A Ferris male over a flock of common hens will not give you Ferris bred-in-the-bone results when you buy from such a flock.

Our stock each year must show a noticeable improvement over the previous year. And the only way you can secure this yearly Ferris improvement is to come to us each year for your new blood.

Best Egg Strain

**BUILD UP THE EGG
PRODUCTION OF YOUR FLOCK
WITH THESE HIGH CLASS MALES.**

Here are the prices of big vigorous, fully developed cockerels ready to head your flocks immediately on arrival.

1 Cockerel, Best Egg Strain	\$16.00
2 to 4 Cockerels, Best Egg Strain, each.....	15.00
5 to 9 Cockerels, Best Egg Strain, each.....	14.00
10 to 24 Cockerels, Best Egg Strain, each.....	13.00
25 or more Cockerels, Best Egg Strain, each.....	12.00

Breeding Pens Mated by Our Experts

2 Females and 1 Male, Best Egg Strain.....	\$ 32.00
4 Females and 1 Male, Best Egg Strain.....	48.00
8 Females and 1 Male, Best Egg Strain.....	76.00
12 Females and 1 Male, Best Egg Strain.....	106.00
25 Females and 2 Males, Best Egg Strain.....	205.00
50 Females and 4 Males, Best Egg Strain.....	385.00
100 Females and 8 Males, Best Egg Strain.....	712.00

We take great pains in mating the breeding pens we sell in order to produce young stock of the finest quality. You can be sure that the blood lines of both the males and females are best for the purpose and that all points are given careful consideration.

Write Your Order Here.

Geo. B. Ferris,
Grand Rapids, Mich. Date.....

Mr. Ferris: Please ship by Express, the Cockerels as listed below, at the prices quoted above. I am to have full benefit of your guarantee. I am enclosing \$..... to apply on this order.

No Wanted	Kind	Price	Date Wanted
	Heavy Laying Males		
	Best Egg Males		

Name City

Street or R. F. D. State

YOUNG COCKERELS FOR SUMMER SHIPMENT

The males quoted above are fully matured and for shipment during the winter and early spring. During the summer and early fall we sell cockerels at great reductions from these prices. Be sure to read our monthly bulletin during the summer and fall of 1927 so you will not miss these bargains on cockerels sired by 200 to 259 or 260 to 293 egg males.

COCKERELS

Heavy Laying Strain
BIG, VIGOROUS,
FULLY DEVELOPED MALES
OF WONDERFUL QUALITY.

*See
them Before
YOU PAY FOR THEM*

All males specially selected, fully mature and ready for immediate use in your breeding pens:

1 Cockerel, Heavy Laying Strain.....	\$8.50
2 to 4 Cockerels, Heavy Laying Strain, each.....	8.00
5 to 9 Cockerels, Heavy Laying Strain, each.....	7.50
10 to 24 Cockerels, Heavy Laying Strain, each.....	7.00
25 or more Cockerels, Heavy Laying Strain, each	6.50

Breeding Pens Mated by Our Experts

2 Females and 1 Male, Heavy Laying Strain..	\$ 17.50
4 Females and 1 Male, Heavy Laying Strain..	26.50
8 Females and 1 Male, Heavy Laying Strain..	43.70
12 Females and 1 Male, Heavy Laying Strain..	61.30
25 Females and 2 Males, Heavy Laying Strain	123.50
50 Females and 4 Males, Heavy Laying Strain	242.00
100 Females and 8 Males, Heavy Laying Strain	460.00

During the 27 years I have been selling Ferris Leghorns my constant endeavor has been to make every customer a satisfied customer who will be pleased to order year after year and recommend Ferris Leghorns to his friends.

This business is the largest of its kind in the world today because the desire always has been to give the greatest possible value and to stand back of every bird I sell.

Right from the first I have always been glad to ship C. O. D. and let the customer see the value of the fowls before paying for them.

Pay only 10 per cent when you send in your order and after the birds arrive at the express office look them over and see their quality before you pay for them. If for any reason they are not fully satisfactory have them returned at my expense.

You have a right to expect cockerels of the highest possible quality and this is the kind you will always receive.



Feeding for Egg Production

When one considers the many angles to the successful feeding for egg production in poultry it is apparent that in the brief space of this article it is impossible to cover all of the details.

In the first place one must consider that in feeding for egg production the idea in mind is to feed a hen sufficient material to keep her body in good weight or, if anything, gaining slightly and at the same time induce her to shell out the greatest number of eggs possible. To accomplish this we feed a so-called balanced ration which, as far as we are able to determine, will supply the exact amount of foods necessary to perform the operations that have just been noted. At the bottom of this page are given some grain and mash formulas all of which are good, and one of which will usually fit most any condition which may arise. No mention is made there of commercial mixtures and the following statement will probably be sufficient in that connection. There are, unquestionably, several very good brands of commercial poultry feeds on the market. In many instances, due to either inconvenience or due to a relatively small sized flock, it is distinctly economical to purchase ready mixed feeds. However, where the size of the flock is large at all there is also no question but what the home mixing of feeds will effect a very great saving. Where the proper ingredients can be purchased home mixing is just as satisfactory as foods already mixed.

In the scheme of feeding for egg production which is now in common use two classes of grain are used, namely, mash and scratch grain. In the compounding of feeds there is one point that is frequently overlooked. We hear a great deal about balanced rations, but in using these rations for poultry we must bear in mind that we have little absolute control over the ingredients the hen will consume as they are either placed before her in the mash hopper, litter or on the ground. Of course, it is fair to assume that if the birds are all equally active they will consume a proportionate amount. It is on this assumption, however, that the basis of all of our feeding operations rest. Therefore it can be seen that the splitting of hairs in figuring out a poultry ration is not warranted and hence the reason for stating that the mash and grain formulas given below, while differing slightly in composition, are sufficiently alike to warrant their use.

Referring once more to the two classes of feed we use, namely mash and grain, it should be stated that for the most part the mash is used to produce the eggs and the grain is fed in a sufficient proportion to keep up the body weight of the birds since this food is probably more easily converted into fat. The careful feeder will use the scratch grain as the barometer of the hen's condition, cutting down a little on it when the birds do not seem to be sufficiently hungry and are consuming too small an amount of mash. If the weight of the flock is decreasing somewhat a gradual increase of the scratch grain is the warranted procedure as no bird can produce heavily very long if they are continually losing flesh. Where artificial lights are used the use of a large amount of scratch grain to keep up body weight is particularly important as under the forced conditions induced by artificial lights the body weight of a bird is extremely liable to run down. The use of various poultry regulators and tonics which are so often fed cannot be recommended as a general procedure to follow. Perhaps in certain instances some form of medicine may be worth while but these instances are extremely rare and even then should be of a simple nature such as probably epsom salts.

The value of milk cannot be over-emphasized and the form of milk that will be fed will depend usually on the cheapness of the product and on the ease of securing the same. As a general rule it can be stated that based on the amount of solid feeding material contained in milk one could afford to pay about three times as much for powdered buttermilk as for semi-solid buttermilk or condensed and about four times as much for semi-solid buttermilk as for a good grade of liquid buttermilk. Plenty of water is an essential item of the hen's diet, since 65% of the egg is water. In the winter time it is quite essential that the water be in the liquid state rather than in the form of ice. Warm water undoubtedly pays well. If any general statement relative to the successful feeding of poultry for egg production could be made it probably would be to use good wholesome feed in an intelligent manner and this, combined with proper housing of the birds, should result in good profits.

Suggested Mash and Grain Formulas

GRAIN

Number 1

100 pounds cracked corn
100 wheat

Number 2

100 pounds cracked corn
100 wheat
50 oats
50 to 100 pounds of barley and 25 to 50 pounds of buckwheat could be added to this formula.

MASH

Number 1

100 bran
100 middlings
100 ground oats
100 cornmeal
100 meat scraps

Number 2

Utilizing home-grown grains
200 ground wheat
100 ground corn
100 ground oats
100 meat scraps

Number 3

Same as either No. 1 or No. 2 except supply in place of 100 pounds of meat, 50 pounds of meat scraps and 25 pounds of powdered milk.

Number 4

Same as No. 1 or No. 2 except in place of 100 pounds of meat scraps, 50 pounds of meat scraps and 2 pounds semi-solid buttermilk per 100 hens per day.

Number 5

Same as No. 1 or No. 2 except skim milk is fed and may take the place of meat scraps if 12 to 15 quarts are consumed by 100 hens per day.

Number 6

80 lbs. yellow cornmeal.
20 lbs. wheat middlings.
5 lbs. raw or steamed bonemeal.
3 lbs. O. P. Linseed Oil Meal.
5 lbs. pearl grit.
1 lb. fine salt.

Grain—

Equal parts cracked corn and wheat.

Ferris White Leghorns



THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE 1927 EGG CONTESTS

Never before have our pens at the national egg contests started out with such high records and so many winnings as this year. The first reports are just coming in and the following is a list of the winnings reported up to the time this catalog goes to press.

1. Murphysboro, Ill.—Second pen and third individual to date.
2. Wisconsin—Highest pen in contest to date.
3. Nebraska—Eighth pen to date.
4. Glenn Ellyn, Ill.—Highest pen and highest individual in contest to date.
5. Florida—Sixth pen in contest to date.
6. Bergen, N. J.—Tied for sixth place for the fifth week.
7. Stephenville, Texas—Eighth pen in contest to date.
8. Kankakee, Ill.—Fifth pen and first and second individual to date.
9. Michigan—Sixth pen to date at the end of the fifth week.
10. South Carolina—Fourth pen in contest to date.

11. Alabama—Tied for sixth pen for the fifth week.

12. Storrs, Conn.—Second pen for the sixth week.

13. Maryland—Fourth pen in contest to date at the end of the seventh week.

14. Vineland, N. J.—Tied for tenth place for the fourth week.

15. Iowa—First, third, fifth and sixth highest individuals to date; fourth highest pen to date.

16. Colorado—Fourth highest pen to date.

When any breeder can make such high records at contests it proves beyond question that high records are bred into the strain so thoroughly that a profitable egg yield can be expected anywhere. Anyone can win at one or two contests by accident or by purchase. Only real egg breeding on a large scale can produce results so compelling as those listed above.

That the fame of Ferris Leghorns is spreading through the results our customers secure, is proved conclusively by the fact that our business this year is by far the largest we have ever had, and customers are writing in almost daily, that their neighbors, after observing the egg yield of their flock of Ferris Leghorns, are going to place their future orders with Ferris.

Pioneering With White Leghorns

A Talk With Geo. B. Ferris, Proprietor Ferris Leghorn Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich.

By EDITOR, F. W. HALLETT

(In the February Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.)

It was a cold day in December when I landed in Grand Rapids, Michigan, known principally as "The Furniture Capital of America," but known also as the home of the world's largest Leghorn business, The Ferris Leghorn Farms, of which Geo. B. Ferris is proprietor.

Year after year for the past twenty years I have been making my annual visit to Grand Rapids, and each year I find an increasing business and an improvement in quality of stock. Mr. Ferris showed me hundreds of letters from his satisfied customers, some having dealt with him for almost a quarter of a century. This can mean but one thing, namely that all through these years he has been in the White Leghorn business, he has always given his customers a square deal and a quality product.

If ever there was a pioneer in the Leghorn business surely this man is one. Many years ago before boxes had been designed for the shipment of baby chicks, he was shipping his chicks in wooden boxes covered with muslin or cheese cloth for protection to the chicks and for ventilation. At that early date the only means available for shipping chicks was by express. There have been rapid and important changes in containers, methods of shipping, etc., and Mr. Ferris has always been a leader in these movements.

When Mammoth incubators first came on the market, the smaller type of machine which he had been using for many years was discarded and he purchased the first Mammoth incubator to come into this part of Michigan. This was a 10,000-egg machine and at that time was considered to be as large a machine as it was practical to build. Since then there have been rapid changes

until today he has machines which will hold many times that number of eggs.

Quite a few years ago Mr. Ferris again demonstrated that he was a pioneer in a new field. He was the first breeder to ship eight weeks' stock and had his own coops designed to take care of these shipments. Today the shipment of eight weeks old stock constitutes one of the big items of his business.

Just recently Mr. Ferris has shown that he is still one of the leaders of the industry. For a number of years he had been attempting to work out some chick feeding system which he could use and recommend to his thousands of customers. When the University of Wisconsin put out its new method of feeding chicks, he saw immediately that this system was one which would undoubtedly meet his requirements. He immediately adopted this system and after finding it entirely satisfactory in every respect, recommended it to his friends and customers. He was the first large breeder to use and recommend this feeding system and since its adoption hundreds of letters have been received from his chick customers telling of the splendid results they have had in raising their chicks. Numerous articles on the use of this formula have appeared in his monthly bulletin and a write-up is contained in his general catalog.

One of the things which impressed me most was the great demand for Ferris Leghorns in foreign countries. In one day, he told me, that fourteen inquiries from foreign countries had been received and that many of these letters were written in a foreign language, which had to be translated before the letters could be answered. Scarcely a week goes by that Mr. Ferris does not make two

LATEST WINNINGS OF FERRIS LEGHORNS AT THE 1927 EGG CONTESTS AS REPORTED TO MARCH 10th

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Iowa—Highest pen to date. Second, fourth, fifth and seventh highest hens to date. | 11 Vineland, New Jersey—Tied for 5th pen for 18th week. |
| 2 Wisconsin—Highest pen to date. | 12 Petaluma, California—Fourth pen for February, 10th pen to date. |
| 3 Glen Ellyn, Ill.—Third highest pen to date. Second, fifth and sixth highest hens to date. | 13 Stephenville, Texas—Fifth pen to date. |
| 4 Georgia—Tied for 6th pen for 18th week. | 14 Utah—Third pen for February, 8th pen to date. |
| 5 Florida—Third pen for 18th week. | 16 Oklahoma—Tenth pen to date. |
| 6 Storrs, Conn.—Highest pen to date, 140 pens competing. | 17 Murphysboro, Ill.—Tenth pen to date. |
| 7 Alabama—Sixth highest pen to date. | 18 Missouri—Tenth White Leghorn pen to date. |
| 8 Maryland—Highest pen to date. | 19 Delaware—Tied for 10th place for 17th week. |
| 9 Arkansas—Sixth highest pen for February. | 20 Colorado—Third pen to date. |
| 10 Bergen, New Jersey—Eighth pen for the 18th week. | |
| 21 Sutton, Nebr.—Sixth pen to date. | |
| 22 Omaha, Nebr.—Fifth pen to date. | |

Ferris White Leghorns

or three or more foreign shipments. Only a real reputation for quality and the knowledge that they are going to get breeding stock of unusual productivity could induce literally hundreds of people to send half way around the world for their foundation stock.

As I talked with Mr. Ferris and looked over the trapnest records of the birds on his Plainfield Farm Breeding Plant, and as he showed me the remarkable winnings of his birds at the 1926 egg contests, I could not help but feel that here was an outstanding White Leghorn breeder who is without a peer in the country today. I was even more impressed with the record his birds are making at the various 1927 contests in which he has birds entered. Several reports had just been received, and in every one of these his birds were well up among the leaders. He showed me sixteen contests in which his birds had received honorable mention, either in pen or individual production. It is rather easy to secure high production at one or two of the contests, but when any one can list sixteen contests in which he is among the top-notchers, he must have some real breeding back of his stock. Every one of these contest birds was reared on his breeding plant and he has very accurate and detailed information regarding the pedigree and breeding back of them. Every contest pullet is from a 200-egg or better dam and he told me that he does not have a hen on his breeding plant with a record under 200 eggs. The pullets in his trapnest pen are all daughters of 200 eggers.

In addition to placing thirteen pens among the upper ten at the 1926 contests, he had many individual hens with high records. One bird laid 300 eggs, another 294, one 293, another 290 and several of these pens averaged well over the 250 egg mark. I feel safe in saying that no other breeder in the country today can show such widespread winnings as these, and if we take the American dollar as a basis for measuring, there is no other breeder can show as large a volume of business transacted annually.

WINNERS at 1926 TEXAS EGG CONTEST



PEN AVERAGE 250 EGGS

Bred & Owned by
Geo. B. Ferris,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

All through Mr. Ferris's career it has never been his policy to be content in doing things in a small way. His business was never built on the reputation of one show room record. He has always been one to be expanding, reaching out, sending his stock often unattended to different shows all over the country, where they could tell their own story. There never was a state fair but what, at some time, Ferris Leghorns were among the leading winners. Hundreds of birds were thus sent out annually to compete and win their way to the front in all kinds of competition.

The same policy is being pursued in proving the value of the trapnest pedigree breeding work being done at the Ferris Farm. He is not content with a record at one contest, for the Ferris Leghorns are making good in all contests in competition with all contenders. This is why the volume of business transacted at the Ferris Farm is increasing by leaps and bounds each season.

People today seem inclined to catch the Missouri spirit when making purchases. "They want to be shown." It is not enough to say my birds lay eggs. They prefer stock from birds with official records and not only official records from one contest, but rather those that have proven they can make good in all sections of the country.

Mr. Ferris realized full well when he adopted the plan of pedigree trapnest breeding to increase egg production it would be the longest way around through the official contest record route, but it would pay, and it has paid handsomely in demand for stock. While working to increase the production of his flock he did not make the mistake some of the less considerate breeders made in making rapid progress in heavy production at the expense of quality in eggs. Size and quality of egg has always been the determining factor in selecting each individual for the breeding pen. This again was the longest way around, but the surest way home, and it's proving to be one of the main reasons the Ferris Leghorns are so nationally popular.

The Breeding History of Ferris Leghorns

In order for one to correctly understand the history behind Ferris Leghorns, it is important that we go back and consider the various factors and incidents that have made up the White Leghorns. This particular breed of fowls were bred for a long time in Europe under the name of "Italiens." Undoubtedly they got their name from the fact that they were bred in Italy and along the Mediterranean Coast. The original history is not exactly clear as to just what time they came to the United States. There are some claims to the effect that they have been bred here since 1852. At that time a Mr. Simpson of New York City, according to the Reliable Poultry Journal book entitled "The Leghorn," began breeding this kind of fowl. Others claim that it was in 1855 that the first importation of Leghorns took place and they landed on the Mystic River, Connecticut. It was in 1858 that an importation of white birds with white legs was made and a few years later another importation was made of birds with yellow legs and beaks conforming more closely to our birds of today.

There is considerable evidence to the fact that Brown Leghorns were the first to be originated. Every Leghorn breeder, that has had much experience, will freely admit that there will be, at times, an outcrop of birds with salmon breasts, occasionally one with white legs and other variations from strictly pure bred parents. All of these instances may be traced back to the origin of this variety of fowls and such occurrences as are noted are nothing more or less than a reversion to some of the original types that were put into this variety of fowl. Today there are Buffs, Blacks, Whites, Red Pyle, Columbian Spangled, and many others, some of which have not been admitted to the Standard but which, nevertheless, have been bred quite extensively by some people. We also have Rose Combs, as well as Singles, but of outstanding predominance from every standpoint, the Single Comb White Leghorn, without any question, is in the front rank. It should be stated, before leaving the history of the origin of this breed, that the first Leghorns were not a pure white, but were more of a straw color. Hence the brassiness which even now prevails with some individuals can be very easily understood.

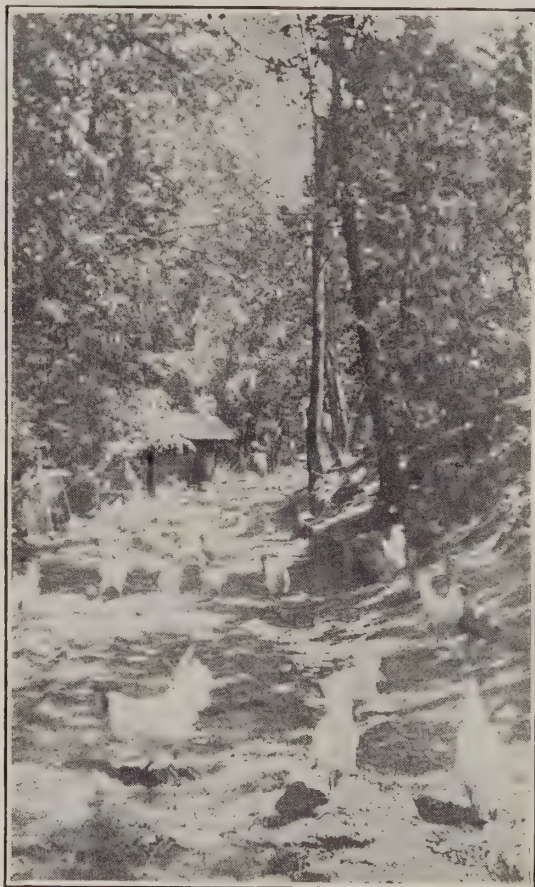
Twenty-seven years ago I made my first start with a setting of eggs, a trio of breeding stock and a small Cyphers incubator. Ever since that start, I have endeavored to breed these birds along the lines that the public has demanded by virtue of the requirements of profitable poultry husbandry.

There have been many drastic changes with regard to the type of fowl that should be ideal and in more recent years we have had an opportunity, by virtue of our Egg Laying Contests, to more or less definitely determine just what particular type is the most profitable. Of course, there

are always variations, but in general it has been proven that a medium sized bird, one which avoids extremes in either direction, is capable of producing the greatest number of eggs at the least cost. While, by making a selection, we are able to furnish the identical birds which even the most exacting breeder may require, we recommend for most purposes, a medium sized bird, one that is fully up to Standard weight but which does not go to the great extremes sometimes seen. There are, of course, many factors to consider in determining just what constitutes the greatest amount of profit, but it is after considering all of these factors that this conclusion is reached.

Publicly Ferris Leghorns have demonstrated their superiority for many years, starting in a great many years ago with the Poultry shows and continuing right down through both poultry shows and egg laying contests. With the advent of the Production Poultry Show, Ferris Leghorns have there demonstrated their superiority by consistently winning sweepstake prizes at some of the larger shows in the country. The records at the Egg Laying Contests are something that may be pointed to, year after year, as one of the most convincing bits of evidence that may be found anywhere. Many readers have doubtless noticed that suddenly there may appear a breeder which nobody has ever heard of before who bursts into a contest and wins it. Probably the public will never hear of that individual again insofar as making any permanent records are concerned. It should be gathered from this statement that there are not many creditable breeders with a small volume of business that are, nevertheless, producing some of the very best birds that are bred today. The point that is made, however, is that, year after year, Ferris Leghorns at the National Egg Laying Contests have demonstrated their ability to produce a

creditable number of eggs. Their record is not like a "flash in a pan," but it continues each year, demonstrating the quality behind this stock. A high average egg production is the need of the poultryman today much more than one or two birds with a phenomenal record. It is with pride therefore, that we point to the public demonstration of this strain, feeling that we can justly claim a strain of birds that will, under even most exacting conditions, prove to be of profit to their owner.



This cut shows a view of the Colony Houses in the woods on our 190-acre farm, where our foundation stock is raised under ideal conditions.

How Shall I Start in the Poultry Business

When a person decides to embark in the Poultry Business there are three or more questions to decide. The first one is, where shall I start? The second one is, what breed shall I keep; and the third one is, in what way shall I make my start? We, of course, cannot be of any great assistance in answering the first question. There are many personal and private reasons which often answer this question. One thing should be carefully investigated, however, and that is what are the conditions of the local markets? The nearer one can get to a market the more cheaply can that person market this product. With regard to the breed that should be kept, I will frankly state that I do not see how a person could well reach any other conclusion than to keep Leghorns in the face of the convincing evidence contained in the other pages of this catalog. Once the first two questions are decided there is room for real thought concerning the best method of making a start with a particular breed. As an aid in assisting a person to answer this question, I am listing a few of the possibilities which I trust will prove of value.

Get Eggs for Hatching.

Get Baby Chicks.

Get a pen of Breeders properly mated.

Get male birds of high quality to mate any females you may already have.

But—if you want to assure profits—get only high quality, specially bred stock for egg laying.

By foundation stock I mean the first birds you buy to start your flock, or if it is not stock, it might be eggs or baby chicks. In that case I urge, buy good foundation eggs for hatching of baby chicks.

Most every person, desiring to make a start in poultry raising, will write to several advertisers of the variety he wants to keep for catalogue and prices. When the quotations are received, the prices, of course, vary according to the quality of the stock offered. As a usual thing the beginner buys from the advertiser quoting the cheapest price.

After a while many of these beginners become disappointed and discouraged with the progress they are making, or because their birds do not do well

or do not come up to their expectations, but the fault really lies in the inferior quality of the original foundation stock. Many beginners let the price govern their initial purchases rather than quality.

The advertiser and breeder, who has devoted the greater part of his life in perfecting a winning and laying strain, has asked a price much higher, perhaps, than some of the others, but his price is in keeping with his quality.

This breeder realizes the true value of his strain to any beginner, or any other breeder, and sets his price according to what it costs him to produce the kind of stock he is quoting. He does not misrepresent the quality or tell the prospective customer he will get all winners from his line, for he knows true value too well and what they are worth.

If foundation stock is purchased that has not good breeding qualities back of it, or if it is not from good blood lines, it is dear at any price. In starting your breeding operations, you will receive results according to the price you pay. Any specialty breeder, who has spent years in perfecting a strain, can send out better quality for the money than the firm or breeder who quotes a cheap price.

My visit to your Grand Rapids Farms was truly a surprise and revelation. Do not believe I ever saw at this time of year so many choice and uniform S. C. White Leghorns, or in better condition. Your last addition, the 190-acre farm, is certainly one of the most delightful places to raise White Leghorns imaginable. Wish to thank you for your kindness in showing me around your different farms and can assure you I enjoyed the sights immensely. Your system of trap-nesting, pedigreeing and mating is one great success. Without question, you have one of the greatest White Leghorn Plants in America.—The Inland Poultry Journal.

Recently it was my pleasure to spend one day on your 190-acre farm near Grand Rapids. I want to say that I never spent a more enjoyable afternoon on a poultry farm in my twenty-two years of experience visiting poultry breeders. Furthermore, I cannot call to mind that I ever saw a larger amount of wonderful quality stock in one day's time. I doubt whether there is another Leghorn farm in existence that can show a large volume of high-class, uniform line-bred quality White Leghorns like I saw on your farm. It is a pleasure, as well as an innovation, to find such a poultry breeding institution as you have built up during the quarter century you have been in business.—Judge W. E. Stanfield, Poultry Editor Northwest Farmstead.



A View of the 190-Acre Range on the Plainfield Farm.

Chick Feeding on the Ferris Farms

There are almost as many methods of feeding chicks as there are poultrymen. Each one has his own particular method or system, and once having adopted it, he is not anxious to change to some new, untried method which may prove much less satisfactory than his own.

We are not publishing this information in the hopes of having it universally adopted by our friends and customers. In fact, we would be the last to recommend any change where the present method produces the desired results. The method we are describing is one which we have been using since 1925 and we like it better each year. We shall continue using this system learning more and more as we continue its use and making changes when we are satisfied that they are an improvement. We will always be glad to give our customers the benefit of our experience and any information they desire on this particular system of feeding chicks.

At various times since its adoption we have written articles both in our general catalog and our monthly bulletins describing the system in detail. For the benefit of those who did not receive any of these publications, we are again taking up this method in this issue of our catalog.

The experimental work on this system of feeding was done by the University of Wisconsin and is described in a bulletin entitled "New Chick Feeding Facts." Correspondence with the authors of this bulletin convince us that the experimental evidence was sufficient to warrant its adoption in our plant and produce satisfactory results. We, like the authors, feel that it is not the final word in chick feeding, but we do believe it is a movement in the right direction and certain changes and improvements will be made as we learn more about feeding. Some changes have already been made and are now incorporated in the system.

The mash consists of the following ingredients:

- 80 lbs. yellow cornmeal.
- 20 lbs. wheat middlings.
- 5 lbs. raw or steamed bone meal (50 per cent calcium carbonate).
- 3 lbs. Old process linseed oil meal.
- 5 lbs. Pearl grit (Calcium Carbonate or Limestone)
- 1 lb. common salt (fine).

We allow about 60 hours after the chicks are taken from the incubator before they are given any feed. As a rule chicks which are shipped will be ready for their first feed upon arrival. This first feed consists of whole sweet milk and the above dry mash.

The milk is fed in protected vessels so that the chicks are prevented from drowning. We use earthenware vessels for feeding milk. This whole milk is sweet when placed in the brooder house

and, of course, unless consumed very quickly will turn sour. We have never had any bad results from this procedure in spite of the fact that we have always had the impression that changing from sweet to sour milk was undesirable. The dry mash is fed in low open flats which are covered by a section of one-half inch mesh hardware cloth to prevent the chicks from scratching the mash out of the hopper and thus wasting it. We do not permit the chicks to have free access to this mash during the first three days of their lives, but allow them to have mash for one-half hour intervals four or five times each day. After the first three days they are allowed access to the mash hoppers at all times. The sweet whole milk is before

them at all times after the first 60 hours. We have used skim milk in place of whole milk but feel that the whole milk is to be preferred and should be used whenever it can be obtained. We try to get our chicks outdoors whenever possible before they are 10 days old in order to prevent leg weakness. This is often impossible and we therefore give them all the direct sunlight available. By direct sunlight we mean sunlight that has not passed through ordinary window glass. With the early February and March hatches it is not always possible to get very much sunlight or allow our birds outdoors. In either one of these cases we feed our chicks infertile eggs in a crumbly moist mash at the rate of one egg to each 25 or 30 chicks, using the regular dry mash to mix with the eggs. We have also used one to two per cent cod liver oil in place of the eggs in a similar moist mash, mixing the correct amount each day. We do not supply any green feed except that picked up when the chicks are outdoors. During the 10-day or two-week period we do not give our chicks any grain. After

the first two weeks we change our dry mash formula to the following:

- 75 lbs. Yellow Cornmeal.
- 20 lbs. Wheat Middlings.
- 5 lbs. Raw or Steamed Bone Meal.
- 5 lbs. Pearl Grits.
- 3 lbs. Old Process Linseed Oil Meal.
- 1 lb. Common Salt.
- 10 lbs. Dried Buttermilk.
- 5 lbs. 80 per cent Protein Meat Meal.

Mash is before birds at all times and water is given as a drink. Five pounds of cracked corn is fed as a scratch grain and this amount must be made to last as long as the above amount of dry mash. In other words, we take 5 lbs. of corn out of our mash in the form of cornmeal and supply it in the form of cracked corn. Care must be exercised that you do not over-feed on scratch grain. We feel that wherever it is possible it would be well worth while to give the birds skim milk to drink and omit the dried buttermilk and meat meal





Ferris White Leghorns



from the mash. This is practically impossible with us and we therefore made the above substitutions with good results. We want to caution anyone who intends using this system to be sure that after the first three days, dry mash, with plenty of hopper space, is always available for the birds. Since very little grain is provided, this is highly important. We have always been advocates of fresh air and sunlight and know from experimental evidence that direct sunlight is a very important factor in rearing poultry. It will simplify our rearing of chicks if we can give them plenty of direct sunlight.

We are raising our chicks in the Ferris Movable Colony Brooder House, and therefore rear our young stock on new ground each year. We attempt to have a range established before moving our houses. The only green food our birds receive is that furnished by unlimited range, none being supplied at any time during the growing period of the bird's life. We are convinced that anyone who is willing to follow this system as we have it outlined will be able to secure even better results than we have obtained. As has already been stated, we are adopting this system for all our chicks this year, and from time to time we shall be glad to report our results throughout the brooding season.

Many of our customers have written in for detailed information relative to this system. We have purposely delayed answering these questions because we had intended discussing this new chick feeding system in our March bulletin. We are including below a list of questions and answers. In a number of cases the information requested is in the form of a question asking where we purchase a certain ingredient. We do not desire to advertise any one product above another but we feel in this particular case we are justified in giving our customers the information for which they are asking.

1. Q. Are ingredients in mash by weight or volume? A. All ingredients in this mash are by weight and not by volume.

2. Q. If milk is given as a drink is water also supplied? A. Both milk and water may be given as a drink but we use milk alone.

3. Q. Should either whole or skim milk be fed sweet or sour? A. We feed whole and skim milk sweet. Souring in the brooder house has had no ill effects on the chicks. Sweet milk will usually work better in most fountains than sour milk.

4. Q. Can semi-solid buttermilk be used in place of whole or skim milk? A. We do not advise the use of semi-solid buttermilk in this system. Dried buttermilk as indicated above has given us splendid results.

5. Q. Where can I purchase dried buttermilk? A. Swift & Company, Chicago, Illinois; Collis Products Company, Clinton, Iowa, both put out a splendid product. There are undoubtedly other good sources.

6. Q. How do you feed the dried buttermilk, as a powder, or do you dissolve it in water? A. Dried buttermilk is fed as a powder mixed in the dry mash.

7. Q. What is Meat Meal? My dealer says it is meat scraps. A. Meat Meal is a finely ground form of meat scraps. We use a product containing 80 per cent Protein. This is manufactured by the Patuxent Guano Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Swift & Company, Chicago, also manufacture a meat meal.

8. Q. When I began feeding the dry mash many of my chicks seemed to get a powdery substance in their eyes, glueing them shut. Did bone meal cause this? A. Not necessarily. Your chicks

merely scratched mash in their eyes which caused the condition you described. Cover your hoppers with one-half inch mesh hardware cloth.

9. Q. Where can I obtain bone meal? A. We have secured a fine bone meal from Swift & Company, Chicago. Usually your local feed dealer can get this for you.

10. Q. Would steamed bone meal containing about 65 per cent Calcium Phosphate be all right to use in this mash? A. Yes, if it is a good clean product.

11. Q. What is Pearl Grit? A. Pearl Grit is the trade name for a lime stone grit manufactured by the Ohio Marble Company, Piqua, Ohio. This grit is made in three different sizes. Use No. 1 for baby chicks.

12. Q. Is there any other kind of oil meal besides old process linseed oil meal? A. Yes, there is also a new process linseed oil meal. These names are derived from the processes used in their manufacture.

13. Q. Could I use fish meal in this mixture? A. We have used high-grade fish meal in this mash with excellent results, but it is rather difficult, at times, to secure a high-grade product. The meat meal is safer.

14. Q. Is it necessary to add bran to this mash? A. No, do not add any ingredients except those given above.

15. Q. What is the trade name for wheat middlings? A. Wheat middlings are sometimes called "White Midds" or "Ships." Standard middlings are sometimes called "Shorts." We use the wheat middlings only.

16. Q. I cannot secure pearl grit here. Will powdered limestone replace it? A. Pearl grit serves two purposes in this mash. It supplies limestone (Calcium Carbonate) and also serves as a grit which the bird uses in grinding its feed. If powdered limestone is used some form of grit must be added.

17. Q. Will cottonseed oil meal be all right to use instead of linseed oil meal? A. We have never used cottonseed oil meal in the mixture and therefore cannot advise you whether or not results will be satisfactory. However, cottonseed meal and linseed meal have two entirely different effects upon the digestive system of animals and while it may prove satisfactory we do not recommend a change.

18. Q. Would good results be secured by mixing your mash with a commercial chick starter for the first few weeks? A. No. Our mash is designed to be used just as given in our bulletin and catalog and does not need the addition of any commercial mash.

19. Q. We cannot secure sufficient milk for drinking purposes and would like to know if we could use milk powder, to which water has been added, as a drink? A. Yes, this could be done. A good grade of powdered skim milk can be mixed with water and when mixed in the proper proportions will give almost as good results as the whole milk. However, it is much simpler in this case to use the formula recommended after the first two weeks—that is, 10 pounds of dried buttermilk and 5 pounds of 80 per cent protein meat meal, from the time you start feeding your chicks.

20. Q. In making cornmeal should we first shell the corn or grind both corn and cob? A. Corn and cob meal is a good feed for cattle, but it should not be used for poultry. Grind only the shelled corn for cornmeal.

21. Q. If I give my chicks all the sour or skim milk they will drink do I need to add any dried milk in the mash? A. No. If you have all the liquid milk your birds will consume do not add any dried milk.

Ferris White Leghorns

Why White Leghorns Are Most Profitable

Before anybody makes an investment of any kind, unless it be for a luxury or purely for pleasure, common business sense dictates that they should investigate carefully and see why any particular investment is the best. Many of those who read this catalog for the first time are doubtless confronted with the question as to "Why White Leghorns are the most profitable breed and why Ferris Leghorns, in particular, should be the most profitable investment?" There are many different factors to consider which will determine the profits to be derived from a flock of poultry. Some of these factors, which must be considered and which will be proven in this article, are feed costs which, for Leghorns, is the lowest of any of the breeds; secondly, the number of marketable eggs; thirdly, the greater demand for breeding stock by virtue of the fact that there are more people keeping Leghorns than any other one breed. Since there are more people keeping Leghorns, a larger amount of breeding stock must be purchased and hence the greater possibilities for those who will devote the time and attention necessary to breeding a high class product. Another point is the seasonal distribution of eggs. Our Egg Contest production figures clearly indicate that the Leghorns maintain a higher production longer during the summer and into the fall than any other breed. Results from Demonstration Farms carried on by Extension Departments in various states indicate that the month of August will give the greatest returns above feed cost per bird than any other month in the year, providing the birds are kept up into a reasonably good egg production. This is possible with Leghorns and hence one reason why the profits to be derived from this breed is possible.

Before going into detail concerning the amount of feed required, and the possible profits to be derived, let us consider a few points regarding the general management of Leghorns in an endeavor to correct some information that may have been wrongly implanted in the minds of some of our readers. Most people feel that the Leghorn requires a large amount of room by virtue of their active disposition and their tendency to roam. While it is true that the Leghorn will probably utilize more space to good advantage than the other breeds, it is this active nervous temperament of theirs which makes them so easily handled when confined to small yards. Their activity prevents their getting overfat and sluggish, which is so liable to happen to the larger breeds when confined

in close quarters and fed generously on grain. A Leghorn, while naturally nervous, is not necessarily wild, as by proper handling they may be as tame as any breed, and while they are always easily startled they soon forgive an intrusion of this kind and will quickly resume their natural habits. It is not at all unusual on the Ferris Farms to walk into the different pens and have birds fly up into the feed pails or on the shoulders or even the head of the attendants. Many people have seen, at the poultry shows where we have exhibited birds, our booths, where we usually have one or two birds walking around the cages and on the counters even in spite of the fact that they are in very strange quarters and with a multitude of strange noises. While it is true that the Leghorn will probably fly more easily and higher than some other breeds, we have found that a 6-foot fence is ample to keep them confined.

A Word About Temperature

It is possible to read statements to the effect that the Leghorns are not as well adapted to some of the colder climates as are some of the so-called heavier breeds. I can truthfully say, after having been in the business 26 years and watched the progress of poultry keeping during that period, that I have yet to find a breed that is any more adaptable to any or more conditions than the Leghorns. I have shipped birds practically all over the entire globe and have found them to be acceptable all the way from Alaska to Africa. Many of our customers in Canada report most excellent results, and hence, if it is the question of adaptability that is in your mind, I can assure you that you need have no concern relative to the White Leghorn's ability to

take care of itself under most any conditions.

"A Leghorn Jamboree"

Let us now turn to some of the Official Proofs which unmistakably show just how profitable the White Leghorn is. Professor Ralston R. Hannas, a couple of years ago, published a book entitled "Popular Poultry Pointers," in which a chapter was devoted to the White Leghorn. So overwhelmingly convincing was the material that he found in the records of the New Jersey Experiment Station that this particular chapter he entitled, "A Leghorn Jamboree." Statements so authoritative as this cannot be passed up and, while space does not permit our printing this entire chapter, I do take pleasure in presenting a few of the many good things he has written concerning Leghorns:

1ST PRIZE PRODUCTION COCKEREL
West Michigan State Fair
SEPTEMBER-1926

BRED AND OWNED BY GEO. B. FERRIS GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Ferris White Leghorns

"If you were to start in the poultry business, which breed of chickens would you keep?" I have been asked many times. Now, if I were a commercial poultryman, depending upon the raising of chickens for a living, I would say one thing: if I were a general farmer, expecting to raise poultry as a profitable side line, I would probably say another thing: if I were a fancier, looking more to the showroom end of the game, I would say still another thing; while if I were to raise chickens just as a hobby, I would be apt to say most anything.

"However, being in a position where I see the records daily of large commercial flocks, farm flocks, barnyard flocks, and experimental flocks, I cannot help but feel that with proper selection, proper breeding, and proper care will deliver the goods with interest. That breed is the Leghorn. And the variety I would recommend is the White Leghorn.

Mighty Profitable Birds

"What, those sparrows?" you may ask. Yes, indeed, those sparrows, as they are referred to by many general farmers. But no matter how they are referred to, they are mighty profitable birds, as many Jersey poultrymen can testify. What is the secret of their popularity? Why is it that such small, nervous, flighty birds are raised by hundreds of poultrymen of the East—men who rely upon chickens for their entire living? There are a number of reasons why this breed is so profitable, three of which stand out prominently. They are: An increased production over the other breeds, a decreased feed consumption as compared with the heavier breeds, and, in the East, an increased selling price for the white eggs over that of the brown eggs produced by the heavier breeds.

Let us get down to brass tacks and actually see how the Leghorns surpass the other breeds as money-getters from actual records. It is generally conceded that figures do not lie, while on the other hand it is a well-known fact that liars do figure. However, the figures that follow are actual records obtained at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and will be shown upon request to anyone who asks to see them. They were obtained from a flock of 1,000 birds, 170 of which were Plymouth Rocks, 150 of which were Wyandottes, 80 of which were Rhode Island Reds, and the remaining 600 were Leghorns. In the

table which follows, the first column represents the production per bird for the first or pullet year; the second column shows the production during the second or yearling year; and the third column records the production of daughters of the four breeds recorded in the first two years.

"A glance at the table quickly shows that the Leghorns lay from fifteen to nineteen eggs apiece more than the next highest breed, the Plymouth Rocks. What does this mean in cold cash? With an average of seventeen eggs a bird at an average selling price of sixty-two cents a dozen, as they were last year, this means a receipt of nearly one dollar a bird more from a Leghorn than from a Plymouth Rock. See what this means in a flock of one hundred birds. A bull's-eye for a Leghorn right off the reel! But more of profits a little later. Here is the table:

Production Per Bird

Breed	Pullet Year	Yearling Year	Pullet Year
Plymouth Rocks	155	119	169
Wyandottes	144	115	158
Rhode Island Reds.....	151	117	164
Leghorns	170	138	188

"Now about the feeding question—a very important one. I said a little while back that the Leghorns ate less than the heavier breeds, and I shall prove it. The following table, arranged similarly to the preceding one, shows the amount of feed consumed per bird in a year:

Pounds of Feed Consumed Per Bird

Plymouth Rocks		
Pullet Year	89.8	
Yearling Year	88.6	
Pullet Year	89.7	
Wyandottes		
Pullet Year	80.3	
Yearling Year	80.4	
Pullet Year	82.0	
R. I. Reds		
Pullet Year	88.6	
Yearling Year	86.5	
Pullet Year	91.3	
Leghorns		
Pullet Year	76.2	
Yearling Year	79.9	
Pullet Year	80.3	

"Just glance at those figures and see what they show. The first pullet year the sparrows consumed only 4.1 pounds of feed a bird less than the Wyandottes; the yearling year only one-half pound less, and the third year—pullet year—only 1.7 pounds less. But look what they were doing while they were eating less. They were laying twenty-six eggs a bird more the first year, twenty-three eggs, more the second year, and thirty eggs more a bird the third (pullet year). In comparison with the Plymouth Rocks, which laid the most of any of the other breeds, the Leghorns ate 13.6 pounds less feed the



Here is a photo of the range on the 190-acre Plainfield Avenue Farm, where thousands of pedigreed pullets and cockerels are growing under ideal conditions. Mr. Frank Schultz, who is shown feeding the young cockerels in the above picture, has been in charge of all growing stock for several years. During the brooding season he is on the job practically night and day to make sure that the chicks do not crowd and that the brooder temperatures are right. Note the uniform size and the healthy appearance of the birds.

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first pullet year, 8.7 pounds less the yearling year, and 9.4 pounds the second pullet year. Of course, the fact that they ate less, in itself, is not so great, as they are smaller birds—although feed has been known to be high; but they laid more while they were doing it.”

Big Possibilities With Large Flocks

Very frequently I receive, at this office, questions from prospective poultrymen or from poultrymen who wish to increase their capacity, as to just what they might expect in the way of costs and profits from a large flock of poultry. An answer to such a question has to deal with facts as they generally occur without taking into consideration any particular peculiarities of a certain section of the country. Clarence S. Platt of State College, Pennsylvania, wrote an article in the Poultry Item some time ago in which he compared the White Leghorns with Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. The basis on which he figured his results was from figures obtained from the results of about 50,000 birds as given in reports of Egg Laying Contests at Storrs, Connecticut; Vineland, N. J.; Mountain Grove, Mo., and from commercial poultry flocks in Pennsylvania and Minnesota. The figures thus obtained it can, at once, be seen must be quite representative and, in order to help those who contemplate starting in on a relatively large scale or who contemplate increasing to a larger scale than they are now operating on, the following information will doubtless be of considerable value.

The question which is the most profitable breed of chickens is one that bothers the beginner in the poultry business. To the established poultryman the question is one of little importance. To him there is only one good breed and that is the one he handles. From the standpoint of developing Standard bred fowls and obtaining a market for stock of that character, probably any breed can be chosen and developed into a successful proposi-

tion. From the standpoint of selling only market eggs and meat, however, there may be a distinct difference in the breeds. The object of this article is to compare a few breeds and to see if there is any such difference.

To make this comparison absolutely fair to all breeds, one would have to consider all breeds, but that is impossible. In this case, therefore, we will consider only Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. These four breeds are the ones most widely used and more information can be found about them than about any others. In making this comparison we will compare the net profits on four poultry flocks, each flock carrying 2,000 birds of one of the above breeds.

To begin with, some factors must be considered constant for each flock. These factors are as follows: 1. The flocks are located near State College. 2. One thousand pullets to be reared each year. 3. One thousand other birds in each flock. 4. All eggs shipped to New York. 5. All broilers shipped to New York. 6. All cull hens shipped to New York. 7. No lights used. 8. Five hundred culls sold September 1st. 9. Five hundred culls sold November 1st. 10. Egg production considered on a mixed flock of pullets and hens. 11. Same quality of eggs produced by all breeds. 12. The same proportion of pullets to cockerels in chicks in all breeds. 13. All prices based on New York quotations. 14. The same mortality in brooding for each breed. 15. Manure to balance the litter. 16. Labor the same for each breed.

With these factors fixed we may now consider the factors that will be variable for each breed. These are as follows: 1. Egg production per bird per month. 2. Hatchability of eggs. 3. Amount of feed consumed for growing stock. 4. Amount of feed consumed for laying stock. 5. Weight of broilers. 6. Weight of cull hens. 7. Prices of white and brown eggs. 8. Prices of broilers and cull hens. 9. Amount of capital invested.

The first thing we will consider will be the egg production per bird per year by months. The table on page — gives this production. This table was compiled from reports of laying contests at Storrs, Conn.; Vineland, N. J., and Mountain Grove, Mo., and from commercial flocks of Pennsylvania and Minnesota. In all about 50,000 birds were considered.

From this table it will be seen that the Leghorns have an advantage in egg production. While it is true that strains of all breeds can be developed into good egg producers, still the fact remains that the Leghorns on the average will do better than the other breeds. Next to the Leghorn comes the Wyandotte and finally the Rocks and

FERRIS CONTEST WINNERS



HIGHEST HEN IN ARKANSAS EGG CONTEST—1922. 500 HENS OF ALL BREEDS COMPETING.

RECORD 283 EGGS



HIGHEST HEN IN NEBRASKA EGG CONTEST—1922. 1000 HENS OF ALL BREEDS COMPETING.

RECORD 279 EGGS

BRED AND OWNED BY GEORGE B. FERRIS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Ferris White Leghorns

Reds. The last two mentioned breeds are about the same in egg production.

Now that we have the production settled the next point is price per dozen by months and the total receipts for eggs. In the table to follow, the prices were obtained by averaging the weekly prices for each month on the same grades of white and brown eggs in New York from November, 1921, to November, 1922. In fact, two grades of white and brown eggs were considered, "Firsts" and "Extras."

Table of Egg Prices and Receipts from Eggs

Month	Price per Doz.		Leghorn	Rock	Wyandotte	Red
	White	Brown				
November	\$.87	\$.70	\$ 797.79	\$ 490.00	\$ 618.10	\$ 515.00
December	.71	.62	793.07	609.46	775.00	640.40
January	.53	.47	600.49	603.01	767.51	720.51
February	.48	.45	744.00	810.00	892.35	892.35
March	.34	.30	952.00	889.80	810.00	840.00
April	.33	.29	1044.78	865.07	826.50	836.07
May	.33	.30	1077.78	829.80	825.00	774.90
June	.37	.30	1165.00	774.90	690.00	699.90
July	.39	.31	1176.73	640.77	707.73	620.00
August	.43	.32	981.69	608.00	714.56	554.56
September	.55	.44	742.50	544.28	572.00	511.28
October	.74	.64	471.38	407.68	647.67	615.68
Total for year	\$10547.71	\$8072.77	\$8846.43	\$8220.71		

The next source of income is the sale of broilers and cull hens. The price on broilers is the average for June and July, 1922, in New York City. The price on cull hens sold September 1st is the average for July and August and the price for those sold on November 1st, is the average for September and October.

Table Showing Receipts from the Sale of Meat

Breed	No. Broilers Sold	Weight per Bird	Receipts from	
			Total lbs.	Price lb.
Leghorn	1300	1.33 lbs.	1733	\$.35
Rock	1300	2.00 lbs.	2600	.44
Wyandotte	1300	2.00 lbs.	2600	.44
Red	1300	2.00 lbs.	2600	.44
Breed	No. Hens Sold Sept. 1	Weight per Bird	Receipts	
			Total Lbs.	Price Lb.
Leghorn	500	3.6	1800	\$.24
Rock	500	6.0	3000	.28
Wyandotte	500	5.2	2600	.28
Red	500	5.7	2850	.28
Breed	No. Hens Sold Nov. 1	Weight per Bird	Receipts	
			Total Lbs.	Price Lb.
Leghorn	500	3.8	1900	\$.23
Rock	500	6.2	3100	.29
Wyandotte	500	5.3	2650	.29
Red	500	5.8	2900	.29
Breed	Number Cull Pullets Sold Nov. 1	Weight per Bird	Receipts	
			Total Lbs.	Price Lb.
Leghorn	100	3.4	340	\$.23
Rock	100	5.3	530	.23
Wyandotte	100	4.7	470	.23
Red	100	5.0	500	.23

The weights for the birds in the table just shown are averaged from all possible sources although in most cases the figures used were from Egg Laying Contests.

Summary of All Receipts for One Year from 2000 Birds

Source	Leghorn	Rock	Wyandotte	Red
Eggs	\$10,547.71	\$ 8,072.77	\$ 8,846.43	\$ 8,220.71
Meat	1,553.75	3,004.90	2,748.60	2,898.00
Total	\$12,101.46	\$11,077.67	\$11,595.03	\$11,118.71

From this summary it will be seen that there is very little difference in the total receipts. The Leghorn has a decided advantage on eggs alone, but after the meat is sold they have a very slight margin of gain over the other breeds, especially the Wyandottes.

Now as to expenses. In the first place let us consider the cost of hatching. As 1,000 pullets must be raised from each breed, and we are considering the same mortality in each breed, it would seem safe as far as this problem is concerned to count on having 3,000 chicks of each kind. From various sources I have worked out the following scale for setting eggs of the various breeds in question:

Number of Eggs Required for Each Chick Hatched

Leghorn	2.1	Wyandotte	3.0
Rock	2.8	Red	2.3

From this scale the number and cost of hatching eggs can be figured and the cost will be shown in the summary of expenses. The expenses for coal or oil will also be shown on the summary sheet, and will include for brooding as well as for incubation.

Table of Feed Requirements and Feed Costs

Breed	Lbs. of Feed per Chick From Hatching to Broiler Age		No. Chicks	Cost Feed
	Cost per Chick			
Leghorn	5.2	11.7c	2500	\$292.50
Red	6.2	13.9c	2500	348.75
Rock	6.2	13.9c	2500	348.75
Wyandotte	6.0	13.5c	2500	337.50
Breed	Lbs. Feed From Broiler Age to Mature Pullet		No. of Birds	Total Cost
	Cost per Bird			
Leghorn	14.2	30.5c	1200	\$366.00
Rock	38.5	82.7c	1200	992.40
Wyandotte	25.7	55.3c	1200	663.60
Red	34.5	74.2c	1200	890.40
Breed	Lbs. Feed for One Mature Bird per Year		No. of Birds	Total Cost
	Cost per Bird			
Leghorn	75.6	\$1.63	1500	\$2438.10
Rock	90.9	1.95	1500	2931.53
Wyandotte	81.1	1.74	1500	2615.48
Red	92.2	1.98	1500	2973.45

The next important expense is the feed cost. In order to get at this with some degree of accuracy and fairness to all breeds concerned, I obtained the pounds of feed required for each breed. The above table shows the feed required as well as the price. A price of \$2.25 per hundred was charged for all the feed used up until the chicks were eight weeks of age, and a price of \$2.15 per hundred after that.

As 500 of the birds are to be sold off as culls on September 1st, the feed cost for these need be figured out for only ten months and will be shown in the expense summary. The cost of egg cases, and crates for shipping live birds, together



Ferris Colony Brooder House. This is the type of Movable Colony House used on Plainfield Farm.

Ferris White Leghorns

with expressage, will also be shown in the summary.

The next important question is the amount of capital invested. Allowing 3.5 square feet per bird for Leghorns and 4 for the other breeds and charging two dollars per bird for laying houses, 20x20, for the heavier breeds, the amount necessary for Leghorns is \$3,600, and for the other breeds \$4,000, that is, for laying houses only. When it comes to incubation we will count on running two hatches and in such a case it will require a 3,500 egg machine for the Leghorns and Reds and a 4,500 egg machine for the Rocks and Wyandottes. The following table shows the capital invested, and includes the value of the birds, the laying houses, the brooder houses and the incubators:

Leghorns	\$8224	Rocks	\$9798
Wyandottes	\$9537	Reds	\$9432

Summary of All Expenses On Flocks

	Leghorns	Rocks	Wyandottes	Reds
Shipping eggs and cases.....	\$ 994.20	\$ 883.40	\$ 969.00	\$ 882.30
Hatching eggs.....	178.50	210.00	225.00	172.50
Shipping birds and crates.....	142.02	227.06	204.67	217.71
Coal-hatching and brooding.....	135.00	137.00	137.00	145.00
Feed—to broiler age.....	292.50	348.75	337.50	348.75
Feed—broiler to pullet.....	366.00	992.40	663.60	390.40
Feed—1,500 hens	2438.10	2931.53	2615.48	2973.45
Feed—500 hens.....	677.25	815.93	727.78	825.60
Grit, charcoal, shell.....	111.60	101.40	101.40	101.40
Depreciation 5 per cent.....	267.50	300.00	300.00	287.50
Interest 6 per cent.....	493.44	587.88	572.22	565.92
Mortality 10% of flock.....	180.00	340.00	290.00	320.00

Total expenses.....	\$6267.11	\$7875.35	\$7143.65	\$7720.53
Total receipts	12101.46	11077.67	11595.03	11118.71

Net profit.....	\$5834.35	\$3202.22	\$4451.38	\$3398.18
Net profit per bird.....	2.98	1.60	2.23	1.70

Egg Production Per Bird Per Month

Breed	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Leghorns	5.5	6.7	6.8	9.3	16.8	19.0	19.6
Rocks	4.2	5.9	7.7	10.8	17.8	17.9	16.6
Wyandotte	5.3	7.5	9.8	11.9	16.2	17.1	16.5
Reds	4.5	6.2	9.2	11.9	16.8	17.3	15.5

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total
Leghorns	18.9	18.1	13.7	10.8	5.1	150.3
Rocks	15.5	12.4	11.4	9.9	5.1	135.2
Wyandotte	13.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	8.1	143.7
Reds	14.0	12.0	10.4	9.3	7.7	134.8

It might be said by some critical readers that some of these figures may not be quite as up-to-date as one would like and, therefore, they would not apply. There appears in published reports

abundant evidence of the fact that, in the last three or four years there has not been such a very great material change regarding profits to be derived from poultry. In an endeavor to satisfy even the most critical, I take pleasure in calling your attention to the following tables and diagrams:

Variety	Number pullets entered	Number died	Number making complete year's record	Number laying 200 or more eggs	Percent laying 200 or more eggs of number making complete record Highest	individual record
Leghorns	620	120	500	127	25.4%	268
Rhode Island Reds.....	80	29	51	11	21.5%	245
Wyandottes	50	7	43	7	16.2%	249
Barred Rocks	140	23	117	26	22.2%	256

(Taken from Annual Report, New York State Egg Laying Contest, 1923-1924)

From the above table it can at once be seen that the White Leghorn leads the list when the percent of those laying 200 eggs or more is considered. It has been stated elsewhere that the poultryman of today needs a high average flock production more than he needs anything else. When one-quarter of a flock of birds numbering 620 will lay 200 or more eggs it can be seen that the White Leghorn surely is able to give that high average flock production.

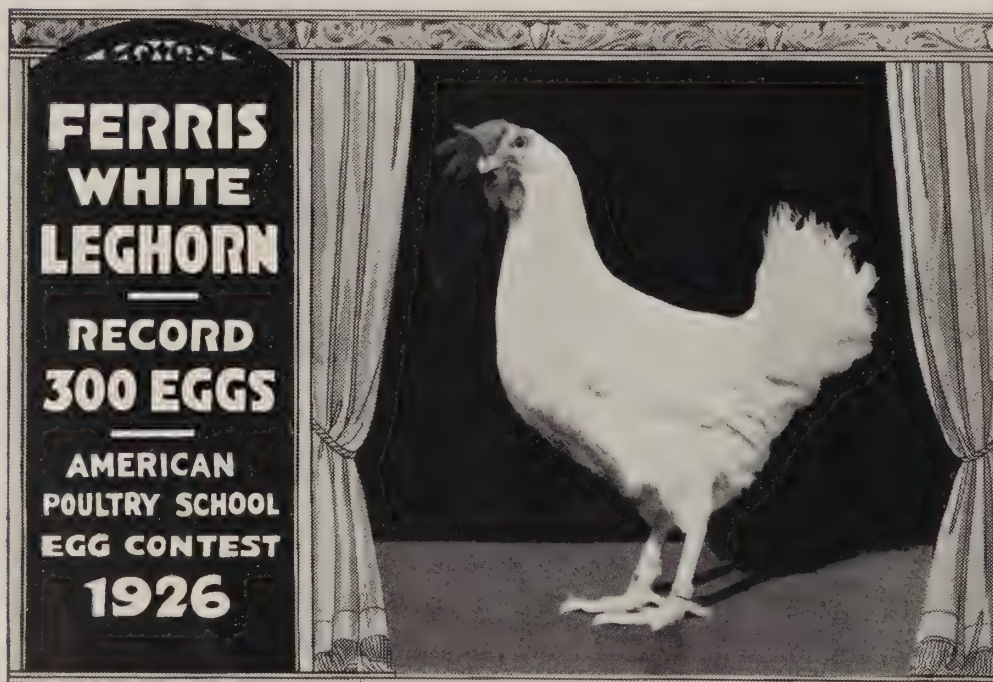
Variety	Value, Eggs	Cost, Mash and Grain	Return Above Feed Cost
Leghorns	\$7.28	\$1.76	\$5.52
Rhode Island Reds	5.71	1.79	3.92
Rhode Island Whites.....	6.38	1.92	4.46
Blue Andalusian	5.72	1.65	4.07
Single Comb Black Minorcas.....	5.88	1.89	3.99
White Wyandottes	5.87	1.65	4.22
White Plymouth Rocks.....	5.85	2.06	3.79
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.24	1.95	4.29
Average, all varieties.....	\$6.11	\$1.86	\$4.25

Of further interest is a table and diagram which shows very graphically and very strikingly the comparison between the different breeds entered in the New York Egg Laying Contests, when the returns above mash and grain per bird are considered. It will be noticed that the Leghorns were over \$1.00 ahead of their nearest competitors. It happened that their nearest competitors were the Rhode Island White, of which there were just 10

birds or one pen entered in the entire contest, while there were 620 Leghorns. It is the experience of all poultrymen that greater individual results can be secured with a small quantity of birds than is possible with a larger flock. Therefore the Leghorns were really considerably handicapped in this instance, but nevertheless clearly outdistanced their rivals.

The Matter of Egg Prices

Another very great advantage previously mentioned earlier in this article, but which plays a very great part where profits are concerned, is the premium paid for a large white



Ferris White Leghorns

egg on the Eastern markets. Some will state that there is no sense in such a condition as a brown shelled egg is just as good as a white one. That may be all very true. We are not discussing the right or wrong of the situation, but we are mentioning facts. Some may feel that the White Leghorn, being a small bird, lays a smaller egg. Such is not the case. Results of five years' trapnesting and weighing of eggs at the Connecticut Egg Laying Contest at Storrs, disclosed the fact that the average weight of a dozen White Leghorn eggs for that period was 24.1 ounces. One of the heavier breeds laid an egg that averaged below the 24-ounce mark, while a couple were slightly above. The standard weight of a dozen eggs is 24 ounces. Eggs at this day are still being sold and probably will be for a long time on the dozen basis. Therefore, the object should be to produce an egg that will weigh 24 ounces to the dozen, no more or no less. Rather than produce a dozen eggs that would weigh 28 ounces or 30 ounces, it would be much

Table 12

\$5.70
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5.43
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5.34
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5.25
5.22
5.19
5.16
5.13
5.10
5.07
5.04
5.01
4.98
4.95
4.92
4.89
4.86
4.83
4.80
4.77
4.74
4.71
4.68
4.65
4.62
4.59
4.56
4.53
4.50
4.47
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4.32
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3.80
3.77
3.74
3.71
3.68
3.65
3.62
3.59
3.56
3.53
3.50

\$5.52

better to let the bird conserve the extra weight and put them into another egg. Hence it can be seen that the White Leghorn here has a most advantageous position.

Reference has been made to the White Leghorn throughout this article as that is the only variety of Leghorn that is bred very extensively for egg production. I do not know of any variety of Leghorn but the White Leghorn that has ever won an Egg Laying Contest. The Whites have surely covered themselves with glory.

I feel that the foregoing information is undoubtedly sufficient to convince even the most skeptical, of the Leghorn superiority. On top of all of this I would like to call your attention to the part that FERRIS LEGHORNS have played. You will find elsewhere in this catalog a most imposing list of winnings that my birds have made in Shows and Egg Laying Contests. Referring once more to the figures taken from the

New York Egg Contest reports, where it was so graphically shown just how superior the White Leghorns were, let me call your attention to the fact that it was a pen of Ferris Leghorns that won this particular contest and the Ferris pen was as much above the average for all the Leghorns entered as given in this table as the Leghorns were above the nearest competitor. For 27 years my business has been constantly increasing and this fact alone, I think, is undoubtedly sufficient evidence of the favorable way with which the public has received my stock.

We had the pleasure of inspecting the George B. Ferris farms and any time you think that Mr. Ferris hasn't got the birds, you want to take a trip up there, that's all. With experienced men in charge of the work, the Ferris plant has grown by leaps and bounds. When you stop to think of the shows they exhibited at and that they have pens entered in nearly every egg-laying contest in this country, you can make up your mind that they have the real goods. He is without doubt the largest breeder of S. C. White Leghorns in this country, and that means the world.—Judge D. E. Hale in Everybody's Poultry Magazine.

Permit me to thank you for the courtesy shown me on the recent visit to your Grand Rapids farm. Moreover, Mr. Ferris, I was truly surprised and much gratified at the high, uniform quality of your S. C. White Leghorns and the good condition in which I saw them. You are destined to have one of the half dozen largest and best stocked Leghorn plants in America. Sincere congratulations.

Very truly yours,

GRANT M. CURTIS,
Editor Reliable Poultry Journal.

SIXTEEN YEARS AGO

Time will tell many things if we will but let it. This letter from one of our N. Carolina customers shows how "time" has told him that the best profits in poultry came from Ferris leghorns.

Roaring River, N. Car., Feb. 18, 1925.

Dear Sir:

Sixteen years ago my father bought twenty hens and two cocks from you. After his death the stock of our chickens ran down, and I have been unable to find your ad until today.

I am asking you to send your catalog and price list by return mail as I have not been able to have any luck since I lost your strain.

Please send price list on baby chicks at once, and oblige.

Yours very truly,
A. G. Minor.

Sixteen years ago this man's father bought some stock from the Ferris Farms. He bred those birds, secured chicks from them and watched them mature. Sixteen years later his son returns to headquarters to get that good strain of leghorns that have been bred continuously for twenty-seven years without interruption.

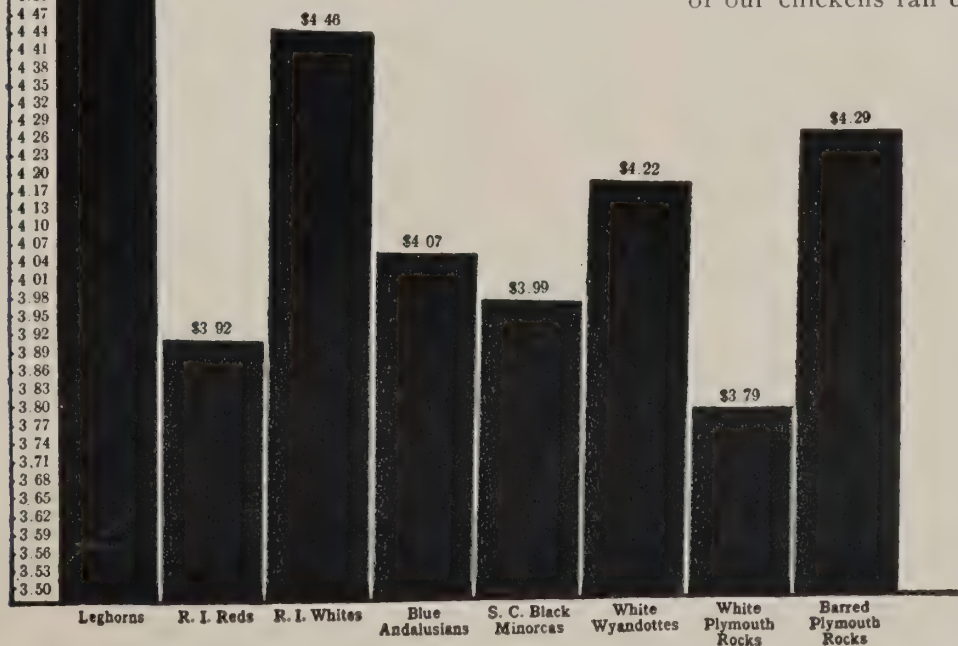


Chart Showing Profit Above Feed Cost at New York Egg Contest

Men--Methods and Matings at Ferris Leghorn Farms

By the Editor of the Modern Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

It was an ideal day in our beautiful spring time when we first visited the Ferris White Leghorn Farms. As the Ford "chugged" its way up the hill on Plainfield Ave., we needed no one to announce that we had arrived at the largest White Leghorn Farm in the world. To our left on a long and gently sloping hill were hundreds of the little white biddies "singing spring time's love song" with their mates crowing a lusty accompaniment. These we were told were the flock matings headed by males with pedigrees ranging from 254 to 301 egg records. A few rods beyond the door yard were the more aristocratic pedigreed pens with yards long and roomy, the birds apparently equally happy in their environment. A few steps to our right brought us to the brooder houses already freighted with countless baby chicks, many already privileged to investigate the sunshine and open air of the runways.

As we were shown from building to yard, yard to pen, and pen to brooder house, and out again on the range, we found that the art of printer, engraver and photographer had no more than done justice to the high quality and splendid vitality of the Ferris Leghorns. There was pen after pen of mated stock with the same uniform, beautifully curved back, broad saddle, neat combs and noble upstanding station, all with that much sought desideratum of White Leghorn breeders, the pure white plumage.

But we were making our visit to the Ferris Leghorn Farms with a definite editorial purpose to observe the factors back of the birds mated in their respective pens. We had heard of the natural skepticism regarding "all that trapnest business," and went with our eyes open and every faculty alert determined to sift out for ourselves the truth or falsity of the pedigree and trapnesting claims made by the Ferris Leghorn Farms.

We spent an entire day at the Union and Plainfield Ave. Farms and with our own eyes saw as a part of the daily routine all the pedigree processes, and we felt we had achieved the object of our visit, a sound and accurate judgment regarding the trapnesting and pedigree work at the Ferris Leghorn Farms.

We had seen the trap nests in actual operation, in fact had seen no other kind of nests on the place. We were in the laying houses when the attendant made his rounds releasing the hen, and marking the eggs she had laid. We happened into the incubator house just as the operator was separating the marked eggs for pedigreeing into their individual trays, and as we went among the various flocks of baby chicks, we picked up the

little fellows to find their toe mark and leg bands, while on the mature stock we found the permanent wing band. "Honor to whom honor is due" and we hereby pay our tribute to the accurate and conscientious pedigree work done at the Ferris Leghorn Farm. But people are now more interested in the stock resulting from this work. So it was with us, and we found time and again within the past ten days to call upon the growing young stock. And here we arrived at a scene where poetry, art and poultry keeping merge and mingle, with nature furnishing a well-nigh perfect setting. For we found on the Plainfield Ave. Farm the green lane of childhood memories winding in and out among apple trees and rows of ripening corn. Three-quarters of a mile it extends across the 190 acres of farmland, ending in a wood lot with miniature hills, valleys and rivulets.

It was sunset, and about the farm house we had seen the birds on range, but in the semi-twilight of the woods we found literally hundreds of the most beautiful cockerels we had ever seen, roosting—not in their new modern colony houses—but high among the tree tops, disdaining the man-made perches for their primitive resting places. Nothing could have brought home more forcibly the ideal conditions under which Ferris Leghorns are raised than this bit of chicken nature, surviving from the fowl, and finding opportunity for gratification in the woods, yet thoroughly modern environment on the Plainfield Ave. Farm. On our way back from the wood lot, we examined the new colony houses and found facilities for caring for 8,000 chicks on free range, fully 90 per cent of them carrying pedigree markings indicating exactly from what stock they are bred, thus making possible intelligent selection when the birds are finally chosen, whether for laying house, show room, or breeding pen.

But in our enthusiasm for the splendid showing of stock and the beautiful natural background, we find it difficult to arrive at what seems to us the most important factor in the success of the Ferris Leghorn Farms—the men and methods back of the results we had seen. There is something very interesting in the gathering together of a business organization, and as we became acquainted with the individuals comprising the Ferris organization, we found the organization welded together by common devotion to an ideal and a very justifiable pride in their work. We also found the highest type of moral integrity, which, combined with the true fancier spirit, gives a guarantee of honest treatment better than a million-dollar bond.

Ferris White Leghorns Making Wonderful Official Egg Records

The writer had the privilege of spending a part of the day of May 28th at the Ferris White Leghorn Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich. Truly this is by long odds the greatest S. C. White Leghorn breeding establishment in existence. The original plant where the offices are located, Union avenue, consists of thirty acres. This was outgrown several years ago, and an additional plant was built on a 190-acre tract located a few miles from Grand Rapids and known as the Plainfield Farm. Here is where the pedigree work is carried on. It is impossible to estimate the cost of maintaining a pedigree breeding establishment of such magnitude as is conducted by Mr. Ferris. It is an interesting study to visit the numerous pedigree yards and take note of the records being made.

Mr. Ferris is more than pleased with the records the Ferris S. C. White Leghorns are making in the different egg laying contests in which they have birds entered this season. Last year their highest hen laid 283 eggs, just 17 eggs short of the 300 mark, while at this date their highest hen is ahead of the highest one last year, making possible a 300 egg record.

Poultrymen everywhere are waking up to the fact that climate and changeable weather condition have much to do with egg records. A bird in one section of the country that must be housed continually during severe winter weather and makes a record of even 250 eggs would astonish the world if placed

in a milder climate with spring-like conditions the year around.

We hear much sputter over the 300 and better birds on the western coast. How many of those birds could make the same records and be quartered in houses with a varying temperature hovering near zero a few months out of the twelve? Think it over. We believe and contend that our belief is within the bounds of all logical reasoning, that the Ferris 283 egg bird of last year on common ground with western birds under the same spring-like conditions would have made a record of 300 or more eggs easily. She proved her ability as a consistent layer under restricted climatic conditions and it's only reasonable to assume she would have made a much higher record under more uniform weather conditions.

In making selection of heavy laying stock it is well to keep in mind the importance of ascertaining under what conditions the records have been made. This is the only way to be on the safe side. Just records don't count when it comes to filling the egg basket under normal conditions of climate and weather.

As we returned from reviewing the Plainfield Farm flocks, Mr. Ferris handed us a report showing Ferris Leghorns were among the leading pens at the Michigan Egg Laying Contest and has held second best individual record for the past week. —Editor F. W. Hallett in the Inland Poultry Journal.

Ferris White Leghorns

Good Profits for 55 Years

The following table, reprinted from The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill., shows that poultry has paid a fair profit ever since the Civil War. In only ten years out of the fifty-five did the net profit fall below \$1.00 per hen. Only one of these poor years has occurred in the last twenty-two years.

Consider also that the table figures on an average yield of only 120 eggs a year. Thousands of poultrymen with modern egg bred stock are getting three to five dozen more than this, so their profits are increased correspondingly.

If poultry has paid every year for 55 years, you can be reasonably sure that the poultry business is one that you can depend on to pay a profit through good years and bad for a long time in the future.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE COST OF FEED, PRICES OF EGGS AND POULTRY, AND PROFITS ON AN EGG PRODUCTION OF TEN DOZEN EGGS PER HEN, YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1866 TO 1921

Year	Average Price of Corn	Average price of Wheat	Average price of Oats	Cost of Feed per hen per year; 3 pk. corn, 2 pk. wheat, 2 pk. oats Value of 10 doz.	Western Eggs at New York	Profit on Eggs over cost feed	Cost of Growing Chick	Value of 4 lb. Fowl at N. Y.	Profit or Loss on Fowl
1866	1.05	1.37	.40	1.67	2.63	.96	.84	1.07	.23
1867	.67	1.66	.62	1.65	2.96	1.31	.82	1.12	.30
1868	.57	1.21	.46	1.25	3.05	1.80	.63	.86	.23
1869	.53	.81	.51	1.07	2.88	1.81	.52	.90	.37
1870	.63	.90	.48	1.16	2.84	1.68	.58	.94	.36
1871	.43	1.13	.41	1.02	2.40	1.32	.54	.96	.42
1872	.34	1.17	.32	1.00	2.66	1.66	.50	.84	.34
1873	.41	1.00	.36	1.03	2.51	1.48	.52	.80	.28
1874	.62	.95	.50	1.19	2.21	1.02	.54	.74	.15
1875	.51	.86	.46	1.04	2.63	1.59	.52	.77	.25
1876	.42	1.03	.32	.98	2.07	1.09	.49	.76	.27
1877	.47	1.28	.34	1.17	2.01	.84	.59	.74	.15
1878	.35	.94	.23	1.06	1.54	.48	.53	.69	.16
1879	.38	1.13	.31	1.00	1.65	.65	.50	.55	.65
1880	.37	1.09	.32	.98	1.67	.69	.49	.53	.64
1881	.52	1.16	.42	1.81	2.46	1.28	.59	.72	.13
1882	.64	1.12	.45	1.27	2.44	1.17	.64	.68	.04
1883	.58	.92	.37	1.07	2.45	1.38	.54	.75	.21
1884	.46	.82	.28	.90	2.29	1.39	.45	.64	.19
1885	.44	.87	.32	1.03	2.02	1.00	.52	.62	.10
1886	.36	.77	.27	.80	1.89	1.09	.40	.53	.13
1887	.44	.81	.28	.98	1.98	1.00	.49	.55	.06
1888	.46	.94	.30	.97	2.03	1.06	.49	.55	.06
1889	.34	.83	.21	.88	1.77	.89	.44	.54	.10
1890	.42	.93	.39	.97	1.88	.91	.49	.57	.08
1891	.56	.98	.41	1.12	2.00	.88	.56	.59	.63
1892	.56	.77	.30	.96	2.16	1.20	.48	.61	.13
1893	.39	.67	.30	.79	2.13	1.34	.40	.56	.16
1894	.42	.57	.31	.76	1.79	1.03	.38	.45	.97
1895	.39	.66	.23	.75	1.90	1.15	.38	.49	.11
1896	.26	.73	.18	.65	1.53	.88	.33	.49	.16
1897	.25	.92	.20	.75	1.51	.76	.38	.45	.07
1898	.35	1.03	.28	.93	1.61	.68	.47	.46	.01
1899	.32	.70	.26	.72	1.90	1.18	.36	.51	.15
1900	.38	.69	.22	.74	1.77	1.03	.37	.49	.12
1901	.53	.75	.36	.96	1.90	.94	.48	.54	.06
1902	.56	.75	.38	.99	2.67	1.68	.50	.60	.10
1903	.44	.80	.36	.91	2.18	1.27	.46	.63	.23
1904	.47	1.07	.36	1.08	2.29	1.21	.64	.63	.09
1905	.51	1.19	.31	1.14	2.22	1.08	.57	.66	.08
1906	.46	.84	.34	.94	2.20	1.26	.47	.66	.19
1907	.56	.95	.47	1.14	2.30	1.16	.57	.68	.11
1908	.67	1.09	.52	1.32	2.50	1.18	.66	.67	.01
1909	.69	1.22	.50	1.31	2.67	1.36	.66	.80	.14
1910	.54	1.08	.36	1.13	2.72	1.59	.57	.96	.37
1911	.62	1.05	.41	1.20	2.32	1.12	.60	.74	.14
1912	.65	1.03	.43	1.23	2.78	1.55	.62	.78	.16
1913	.63	.95	.39	1.16	2.65	1.49	.58	.83	.25
1914	.68	1.11	.44	1.29	2.82	1.53	.65	.81	.16
1915	.63	1.35	.47	1.40	2.77	1.37	.70	.78	.08
1916	.83	1.47	.47	1.61	3.11	1.50	.81	.97	.16
1917	1.69	2.60	.71	2.92	4.21	1.29	1.46	1.10	.36
1918	1.53	2.20	.74	2.61	2.08	2.47	1.32	1.60	.28
1919	1.62	2.83	.79	3.03	5.99	2.96	1.52	1.61	.09
1920	1.31	2.48	.67	3.33	6.00	2.67	1.66	1.37	.29
1921	.60	1.20	.36	1.23	3.80	2.57	.62	1.16	.54

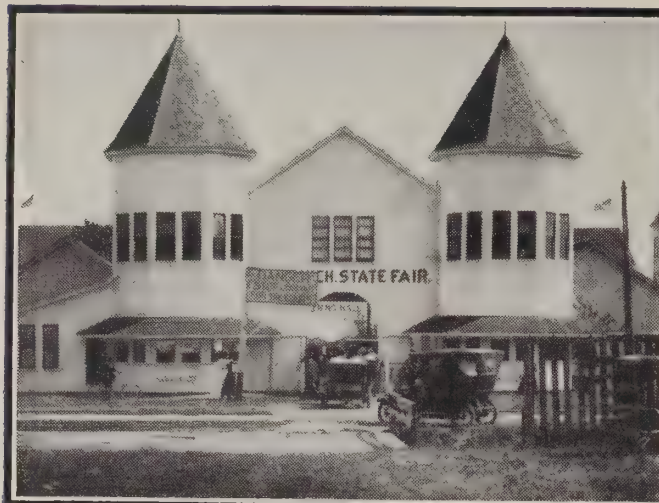
LIST OF STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

A great many inquiries are received from time to time about different phases of the poultry industry that can best be handled by the Agricultural Experiment station of the state, from which the inquiry comes, because conditions vary in the different localities. We

have, therefore, decided to give a list of the different state experiment stations or agricultural extension service. By writing to your own state department you can get information that will often apply more directly to your local conditions than we can furnish. Your state department will be glad to furnish you with a list of bulletins they can furnish and to assist you in every way they can.

Alabama—State Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala.
 Arizona—Agricultural Extension Service, University of Arizona, Tucson.
 Arkansas—Agricultural Extension Service, Fayetteville, Ark.
 California—Agricultural Extension Service, Berkeley, Calif.
 Colorado—Agricultural Extension Service, Fort Collins, Colo.
 Connecticut—Agricultural Extension Service, Storrs, Conn.
 Delaware—Agricultural Extension Service, Newark, Del.
 Florida—Agricultural Extension Service, Gainesville, Fla.
 Georgia—Agricultural Extension Service, Athens, Ga.
 Idaho—Agricultural Extension Service, Boise, Idaho.
 Illinois—Agricultural Extension Service, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana—Agricultural Extension Service, Lafayette, Ind.
 Iowa—Agricultural Extension Service, Ames, Iowa.
 Kansas—Agricultural Extension Service, Manhattan, Kan.
 Kentucky—Agricultural Extension Service, Lexington, Ky.
 Louisiana—Agricultural Extension Service, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
 Maine—Agricultural Extension Service, Orono, Maine.
 Maryland—Agricultural Extension Service—College Park, Md.
 Massachusetts—Agricultural Extension Service, Amherst, Mass.
 Michigan—Agricultural Extension Service, East Lansing, Mich.
 Minnesota—Agricultural Extension Service, Uni. Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
 Mississippi—Agricultural Extension Service, Agri. College, Miss.
 Missouri—Agricultural Extension Service, Columbus, Mo.
 Montana—Agricultural Extension Service, Bozeman, Mont.
 Nebraska—Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln, Neb.
 Nevada—Agricultural Extension Service, Reno, Nevada.
 New Hampshire—State Experiment Station, Durham, N. H.
 New Jersey—Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.
 New Mexico—Agricultural Extension Service, State College, N. M.
 New York—State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
 North Carolina—Agricultural Extension Service, West Raleigh, N. C.
 North Dakota—State Experiment Station, Agri. College, N. D.
 Ohio—Agricultural Extension Service, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oklahoma—State Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.
 Oregon—State Experimental Station, Corvallis, Oregon.
 Pennsylvania—Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Penn.
 Rhode Island—State Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.
 South Carolina—State Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.
 Tennessee—State Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Texas—State Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.
 Utah—State Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.
 Vermont—State Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.
 Virginia—State Experiment Station, Truck Station, Norfolk, Va.
 Washington—State Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.
 West Virginia—Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Wisconsin—State Experiment Station, Laramie, Wis.
 United States—Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Ferris White Leghorns



WHERE GEO. B. FERRIS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WON BLUE RIBBONS 20 TO 25 YEARS AGO

The two photographs from which the above illustration was made, were taken nearly twenty-five years ago by Franklin L. Sewell, staff artist, Reliable Poultry Journal. One picture (left) shows the entrance to the old West Michigan State Fair Grounds and the other (on the right) shows the one door to the poultry pavilion of that day at the West Michigan State Fair Grounds at Grand Rapids, Mich., with a group of exhibitors at the door. Geo. B. Ferris stands at the extreme right. Mr. Sewell writes that at that early date Mr. Ferris was the leading White Leghorn breeder of his own state and the Central West.

For more than 25 years, Mr. Ferris has been breeding White Leghorns, also showing them with success. For example, note herewith pictures of the old West Michigan Fair Ground Poultry Pavilion made from a photograph taken over twenty years ago by Franklin L. Sewell, staff artist of R. P. J. At that early date Mr. Ferris was showing prize winning S. C. White Leghorns. Writes Mr. Sewell: "Mr. Ferris at that time was a leader in his own state and the South." Mr. Ferris is shown in the picture, at the extreme right of the group of men at the door of the poultry building.

Of recent years Mr. Ferris has made remarkable progress as a specialty breeder of S. C. White Leg-

horns—in fact, he is one of the men "whose dreams are coming true." Some years ago, having outgrown the original plant in the suburbs of Grand Rapids, he bought a 190-acre farm five miles from the city limits of his home town on which he is developing perhaps one of the largest exclusive S. C. White Leghorn plants in the world. Competent men have been added to the force until Mr. Ferris now has an exceptionally strong organization.

From the first Mr. Ferris has been a strong advocate of high egg production—has used trap-nests and has line-bred for prolific egg yield.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Ferris Quality Improving Every Year

They tell us that constant dripping of water on the hardest rock will wear away tons of it, and that "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land."

These above "axioms of truth" are brought to my mind as I now observe the quality of the stock, both in appearance and egg production, as found on the Ferris Poultry Farms. We have surely been rewarded by a liberal response from the stock itself in our effort to bring about improvement in appearance, and increased production. It has not been, however, without eternal vigilance and constant elimination of undesirable qualities, along with proper breeding formulas, to stamp and intensify the desirable ones. Improvement when handling living creatures requires close observation and merciless elimination. What would you do, reader, if you had a hen who succeeded in making a coveted egg record of 260 eggs per year or more, and yet every pullet she produced either failed to live or was susceptible to colds continually? It requires "nerve" to discard such an individual as a breeder.

Lest you might conclude that her high record was responsible, let me say after supervising thous-

ands of trap-nested hens, that my conclusions agree perfectly with others who actually study the situation, and that is, that a hen who makes a high record under ordinary feeding is not weak as a breeder, but one of our strongest ones. To begin with, she proves her extra vitality in being able to manufacture so many eggs and also it is no more of an effort for some hens to lay 290 eggs than other hens to lay 150 eggs.

Did you ever see a natural born musician play? Were you not convinced that they did not work as hard at it as you or I would to play "Yankee Doodle"?

Now, in regard to some of the results of our last few years of breeding. We have been rewarded in our determination to make the Ferris flocks the best in the world. We have seen the large, coarse comb disappear for the medium size, finer one. Along with these improvements have come better eyes, lobes, heavier feathering and the elimination of every bird not laying a strictly white egg of 2 ounces or more in weight.

The constant increase in egg production is so well known that it is not necessary to go into this in detail here.

Ferris White Leghorns

We Ship the World Over

Ferris White Leghorns are raised extensively in many countries, where their good qualities have made them as popular as they are in America. We have shipped to England, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Alaska, Bermuda, Mexico, Trinidad, and other distant points with good results. Safe arrival guaranteed to any port in the world.

We guarantee safe arrival of Ferris Leghorns to any part of the world. Our experience in preparing birds for export enables us to ship safely to any country, no matter how far distant.

The prices of stock for export are the same as for delivery within the United States and Canada.

The fowls must be fully matured to stand a journey of several weeks without injury, consequently we cannot ship 8 to 12 week old stock with good results. Eggs seldom hatch when shipped a great distance, so the only satisfactory way to establish a flock of Ferris Leghorns is to buy a pen of breeding stock. We have had shipments over three months on the road, as you will note by the letters on this page.

It costs nearly as much to send one or two fowls as it does to send five or six. At present rates the cost will be \$50 to \$60. Charges on larger orders will be less per bird. For instance, charges on a pen of 10 to 15 birds should not exceed \$6.00 or \$7.00 per bird; 20 to 40 should cost not over \$5.00 to \$6.00 per bird, and 50 or more should not cost over \$4.00 or \$5.00 per bird. Charges to Mexico and other nearby points will be less. The rates we have quoted are those asked by the express companies. If you are a customer of any exporting firm that makes frequent shipments to your port, you can get a lower rate than we can from the express companies. In this case we prepare the birds for the long trip and ship express collect to the exporting firm at whatever United States port they designate and they will look after all the details.

Orders should be sent several weeks before ship-

ment is desired, as it takes the express company a month to arrange for the shipment to go forward.

Mr. Herbert G. Longford, of Birmingham, England, came to the United States some time ago on a short business trip. Being a poultry fancier, and having visited most of the leading poultry farms of England, he decided to come to Grand Rapids to compare our stock with that produced in England.

The result is that he took home with him the best looking heavy laying breeding bird that he could induce us to sell.

After spending a day inspecting the Grand Rapids farms, he said that he had visited the Barron and other leading farms of England, but that we were doing more trapnesting and pedigree breeding than any farm in England.

When visitors of such broad experience select Ferris Leghorns in preference to other strains, it is better evidence of quality than anything we can say.

Over a year ago we sold a pen of Ferris White Leghorns to Mr. John Love, Whiting Bay, Scotland. That Mr. Love is well pleased with the results secured from his pen is proved by another order received from him, for 50 of our best eggs.

That same mail brought an order from Mr. D. Chong, Wailuka, Maui, Hawaii. A few years ago we shipped a pen to India and another to Porto Rico. An order is now on our books for shipment to Rio de Janeiro and shipments to Mexico, Cuba and Alaska are of such frequent occurrence that we need scarcely mention them here.

This world-wide demand is the best possible evidence that you can get profitable results from Ferris Leghorns. For we are increasing the profit of these breeders in distant countries under all possible conditions of climate, feed and care. No matter where you are located, or under what conditions you are keeping poultry, a comparison of Ferris Leghorns with your present stock will demonstrate that their egg producing ability is unequalled.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT ARRIVES SAFELY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The latter part of March we received the following from Dr. J. F. Vercueil, 168 Central Ave., Mayfair, Johannesburg, South Africa:

"The birds arrived in wonderful condition after being on the way 49 days. The day after they arrived they started to lay. They are wonderful birds, indeed. Thanks very much."

It is indeed remarkable the way that Ferris Best Egg Strain stands up under such long trips. The fact that these birds were cooped for 49 days in a coop that measured 2 x 2 x 2 feet, and then the day after they arrived began to lay, is truly remarkable. For 25 years we have been breeding into our Leghorns those factors which make for greatest vitality. This has been done with the point in mind that if a bird has the vitality she will be able to produce satisfactorily under conditions that may be quite adverse for the time being at any rate. We are glad to bring, from time to time, to our customers' attention evidence of this vitality of which there could not be a more outstanding confirmation of the same than this one instance. For those who desire a foundation we can recommend to them our Best Egg Strain as possessing those qualities which are so much desired at the present day.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN SWEDEN WITH FERRIS LEGHORNS

The following letter, just received from the Editor of the Inland Poultry Journal, expresses in no uncertain terms the ability of our Leghorns to produce satisfaction even after being shipped thousands of miles. We wish we were able to reproduce the photographs to which Mr. Swenson alludes. We possibly may be able to publish these for the benefit of our readers. With the equipment which Mr. Swenson has described and with the quality of stock which we know he has, we cannot help but feel he has a most profitable future before him:

Folfstorp, Sweden, December 23.

Editor, Inland Poultry Journal:

It may interest you to get a view from a poultry farm in Sweden, so I send you one of my own. The houses are built

on the South side of a hill in three stories, the two houses and with one low house between.

All these houses are frame buildings, plastered on both sides. In the two large houses I have now 1,000 White Leghorn layers. The one-story house in the middle is a brooder house. The size is 501 x 12 feet. These houses have a hot water heating system. The laying houses are 30 x 20 feet each, with a floor space together of 4,200 square feet. Electric lights are installed in all houses.

The small houses in the foreground are movable houses for the chicks and young stock. There are eight corner houses, 8 feet in diameter and I use them out on the field with about 200 chicks in each one.

I got four hens and one cock from Geo. Ferris Leghorn Farm, Grand Rapids, Michigan, the 17th day of June this year. From eggs laid by them I have already 120 pullets and cockerels. The oldest pullets are laying, although but five months old.

CARL E. SWENSSON.

ARRIVED SAFELY IN CHINA

Here is a letter recently received from China:

September 23rd.

Geo. B. Ferris, Esq.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your kind favour dated 21st August last, contents of which have been carefully noted with greatest pleasure.

As regarding the shipped birds, I have received them here with great safety on 21st instant. Meanwhile I should express my sincere thanks for your having sent me four females and one male instead of my planned two females and one male on account of your half price and also the special allowance you have granted me in the excess amount of the total cost.

Thanking you very much for the trouble you have taken in this connection and looking forward to our friendly business concerns in the near future, I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

S. P. YU,
Netherlands Trading Society, Shanghai.

Ferris White Leghorns

Six Years at the Egg Contests

The records of the Ferris White Leghorns at the egg contests from 1921 to 1927 demonstrate beyond question that the egg breeding of our stock will insure profitable results in all parts of the United States and Canada, confirming the reports of thousands of customers. Trapnesting and pedigreeing on an unusually extensive scale are responsible for these remarkable results. Our winnings over thousands of hens of all breeds at egg contests under Government and State supervision is convincing evidence that you should not overlook Ferris stock if you want the best laying strain. Many breeders claim great records for their stock. Few are willing to put their birds in competition with hundreds of pens from all over the world and prove their statements as we have done.

Michigan, 1921

Highest hen in contest. Record, 255 eggs. Another one of our hens produced 209 eggs from Jan. 23 to Oct. 31. High record, 254 eggs.

Missouri, 1921

Pen average over 200 eggs. One hen laid 102 eggs in four winter months.

New Jersey, 1921

Tenth highest pen in contest of 100 pens, after loss of four of our pullets shortly after arrival.

Illinois, 1921

Thirty diplomas and three silver cups during the year. Special prizes on individual and pen records.

Texas, 1921

Seventh highest pen for the year, 103 pens competing.

Arkansas, 1922

Highest hen and highest pen in contest for year. Many prizes on monthly records which we have no space to list.

Illinois, 1922

Highest pen in contest for the year. Eight silver cups on monthly pen records.

Storrs, 1922

Second highest Leghorn pen in competition with pens from all over the world.

Nebraska, 1922

Highest hen among the 1,000 in the contest, with a record of 279 eggs. Many blue ribbons on monthly records.

New Jersey, 1922

Official net profit, \$5.25 per hen above feed cost.

Michigan, 1923

Fourth highest pen in contest—100 pens competing. Average profit above feed cost, \$7.38 per hen.

Missouri, 1923

Third highest Leghorn pen in contest. \$8.03 per hen official net profit.

North American, 1923

Pen average, 201 eggs.

Nebraska, 1923

Fifth highest hen in contest, 1,000 competing.

New Jersey, 1923

Third highest pen in contest of 100 pens. \$7.25 profit per hen.

California, 1923

Profit per hen, \$7.01 above feed cost.

California, 1923-1924

At this two year contest we finished in second place, our high hen having a production of 500 eggs for the two years. Our second highest hen laid 484 eggs and the third highest laid 350 eggs.

New York, 1924

Highest pen in contest—100 pens competing. Pen total, 2,170 eggs for 10 birds.

Storrs, 1924

Eighth highest pen in contest of 100 pens. Fourth highest Leghorn pen. Average production, 210 eggs per hen.

Oklahoma, 1924

Second highest hen in contest. Record, 283 eggs.

New Jersey, 1924

Fourth highest pen for year, 100 pens competing.

Missouri, 1925

Our high hen laid 275 eggs and the pen averaged over 255 eggs per hen finishing the year in third place, only one egg behind the second pen and only eight eggs less than the first prize pen.

Washington, D. C., 1925

This contest was discontinued early in the year. Ferris Leghorns were highest pen for January.

Alabama, 1925

Second highest pen in contest, 100 pens competing. Record, 2,153 eggs for 10 hens. Seventh highest hen among 1,000 record 250 eggs.

Canadian Contest, 1925

Seventh highest pen among the 100 at the contest. Our high hen laid 251 eggs.

Murphysboro, Ill., 1925

This contest was entirely destroyed by a tornado in February, 1925. One of the Ferris hens was leading the contest up to the time it was destroyed.

Storrs, Conn., 1925

Our high hen received a special ribbon for production of 240 eggs.

New York, 1925

Average production of the Ferris pen, 210 eggs per hen. High hen, 249 eggs.

New Jersey, 1925

Tenth highest pen in the contest of 100 pens. Our high hen laid 268 eggs.

Oklahoma, 1925

Fourth highest pen in the contest, 10 birds laying 2,296 eggs. Our high hen at this contest laid 261 eggs.

Michigan, 1925

This pen of 10 hens laid 2,222 eggs and was sixth highest in the contest. Hen No. 4 laid 293 eggs and was second highest among the 1,000 in the contest. At New York prices the 293 eggs would have sold for \$13.02.

128 of our hens at the 1926 contests laid 200 eggs or more.

We are entered in several of the 1927 contests. Watch our monthly bulletin for latest reports.

Here Is the List of Winnings at the 1926 Contests

1. Michigan—4th highest pen. Average 245.1 eggs.
2. American Poultry School—2nd pen. Average 274.6 eggs.
3. Storrs, Conn.—10th pen. Average 205 eggs.
4. Public Ledger Contest—9th pen. Average 208.
5. Maryland—3rd highest pen. Average 225.1.
6. New York—5th W. Leg. Pen. Average 221.5.
7. Arkansas—6th pen. Average 199.4 eggs.
8. Mountain Grove, Mo.—6th pen. Average 247.8.
9. Yeast Foam Contest—2nd pen. Average 245.8.
10. Vineland, N. J.—5th highest pen. Average 226.
11. South Carolina—4th hen. Production 286 eggs.
12. Des Moines, Iowa—5th pen. Average 200.6.
13. Texas—4th pen. Average 250.4 eggs.

"Winners at more laying contests than any other White Leghorns in existence" *Inland Poultry Journal*

Better than twenty-five years ago, if our memory is correct, George B. Ferris was bending every effort in his breeding operations to establish a heavy production line of S. C. White Leghorns, contending that "the egg producer was the money maker." Even when the pendulum of the pure fancy was swinging against him he followed his own dictates through until today the Ferris White Leghorns are among the winners in more egg laying contests than any other line of White Leghorns in existence. From present reports every indication proves more than 100 of the birds Mr. Ferris has entered at the various contests this year will pass the 200 egg mark. It is no longer necessary to accept home-made records for laying ability when one can secure stock from contest record flocks.



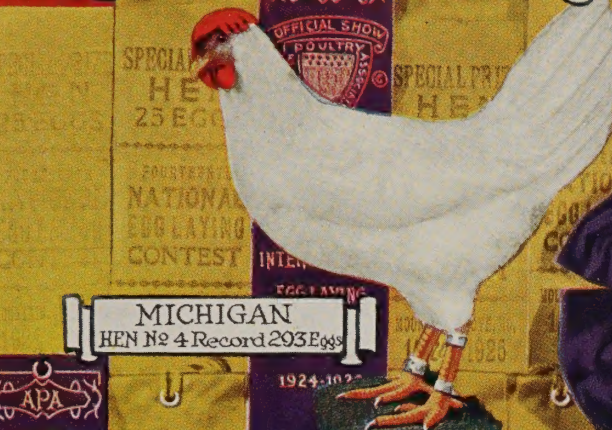
ALABAMA
HEN No 71 Record 240 Eggs



STORRS
HEN No 909 Record 240 Eggs



CANADA
HEN No 454 Record 253 Eggs



MICHIGAN
HEN No 4 Record 293 Eggs



MISSOURI
HEN No 174 Record 275 Eggs



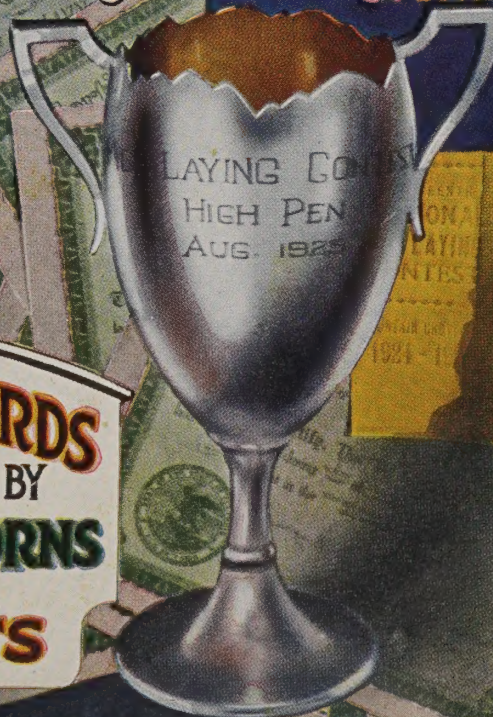
OKLAHOMA
HEN No 205 Record 261 Eggs



NEW JERSEY
HEN No 39-4 Record 268 Eggs



NEW YORK
HEN No 39-2 Record 240 Eggs



HIGH OFFICIAL RECORDS
AND
SOME OF THE PRIZES WON BY
FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS
AT THE 1925
EGG CONTESTS

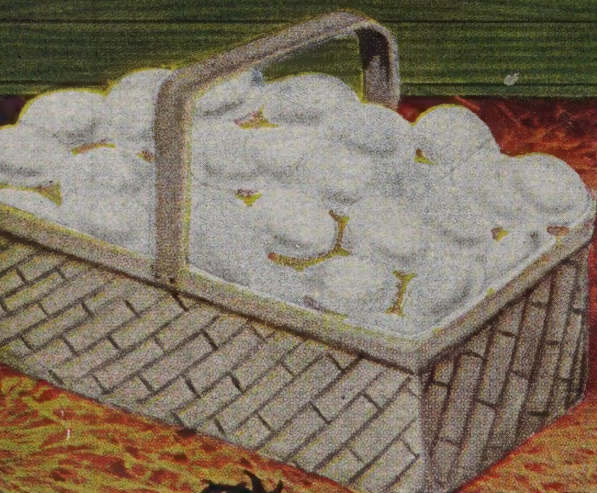
FERRIS

TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS

WINNERS SINCE 1901
AT AMERICAS GREATEST
SHOWS AND CONTESTS



PRODUCTION WINNERS AT CHICAGO COLISEUM



The FERRIS LEGHORN FARMS
GEORGE B. FERRIS, PROPRIETOR
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN